

HO-387

"Hockley"

5925 River Road, Elkridge

Howard County, Maryland

"Hockley" is located 5925 River Road in Elkridge, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The house is set on the middle of a hill, and parallels the hill, facing northeast toward the road and the Patapsco River beyond. The house is a 1-1/2 story, four-bay by two-bay structure with an "L" plan. It has a rubble stone foundation, mostly Flemish bond brick, and a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The gambrel ridge runs northwest-southeast on the northern end of the building, and northeast-southwest on the southeast bay of the building. There is a one-story, wood frame shed-roofed addition on the northwest that has wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a rubble stone foundation and one course of CMUs on top of part of the foundation. There is an addition on the southeast that has a screened porch on the first story and a frame addition on the second story that has novelty siding and a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The first story has a passage with one room to the southeast and two rooms to the northwest. The second story has the same floor plan as the first story.

A previous survey of the "Hockley" property misnamed it Hockley-in-the-Hole and connected it to the Dorsey family and the early eighteenth century, most of which seems to be in error. Charles Carroll (of Annapolis), Benjamin Tasker, Jr., Daniel Dulany, Walter Dulany, Charles Carroll of Duddington, and Charles Carroll, Barrister, the proprietors of the iron works known as The Baltimore Company, by 1760 sought to expand their operation, and to do this they applied for a writ of ad quod damnum from the Maryland High Court of Chancery to condemn "one hundred acres of land lying at the main falls of Patapsco River at the fording place from Baltimore County to Ann Arundel County." The Baltimore Company must have shortly begun construction of the forge. Carroll and company immediately sought additional acreage adjacent to the Hockley Forge, and in 1763 were deeded 98 acres from Jane Ayton, the daughter of the late Col. Samuel Dorsey. This land was known as "Foster's Fancy." It seems likely that this brick house was constructed as a dwelling for the forge master at "Hockley", probably c. 1764. The southeast brick end is the earliest section of the house, and was built to face southeast, downstream. The brick addition to the northwest was constructed before the original section was completed. With the addition, a separate stair hall was created between two rooms, and this new room retains its paneled fireplace wall. In 1775 the company apparently decided to build their own mill at "Hockley," and it would seem that by 1798 the forge had been abandoned and the emphasis placed on nail-making and grist-milling. The property remained industrial throughout the nineteenth century and changed hands frequently. In the 1960s and '70s it served as housing for local park rangers. Recently the house was added to the state curator-ship program, but the curator destroyed significant portions of the original fabric before being evicted. It is currently awaiting renovations under a new curator. The industrial buildings that had been associated with the old forge master's house have all disappeared.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Hockley"

other

2. Location

street and number 5925 River Road not for publication

city, town Elkridge X vicinity

county Howard

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of MD Dept. of Forest & Parks

street and number 301 W. Preston St. telephone 410-465-4730

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 32-44

city, town Ellicott City liber 363 folio 127

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing <input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

"Hockley" is located 5925 River Road in Elkridge, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland.

The house is set on the middle of a hill, and parallels the hill, facing northeast toward the road and the Patapsco River beyond. The house is a 1-1/2 story, four-bay by two-bay structure with an "L" plan. It has a rubble stone foundation, mostly Flemish bond brick, and a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The gambrel ridge runs northwest-southeast on the northern end of the building, and northeast-southwest on the southeast bay of the building. There is a one-story, wood frame shed-roofed addition on the northwest that has wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a rubble stone foundation and one course of CMUs on top of part of the foundation. There is an addition on the southeast that has a screened porch on the first story and a frame addition on the second story that has novelty siding and a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge.

Exterior

The northeast elevation of the main block has a basement entrance with CMU steps in the east bay of the foundation. The first story has a four-over-four double-hung sash with a segmentally-arched opening in the east bay. The window has a wood sill and a built-out frame with a storm window. On the northeast elevation, below the utility box, is a piece of wall with wood shingles over novelty siding over the brick. It appears that perhaps the whole wall was originally covered, but that this covering has now mostly been removed. The Flemish bond changes to one-to-one English bond just below the gambrel end windowsill. The gambrel end has a six-over-six sash in rebuilt trim that covers the original opening and has a pediment above the window. The east-center bay is recessed and has four concrete steps up to a new metal door and wood frame in an original opening. There is a splayed brick jack arch on this opening. The house has a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould, and there is a gable-roofed dormer with a six-over-six sash and plain trim. Part of the northwest wall of the southeast bay has been rebuilt. The north-center bay has a bay window on CMU piers, with wood shingle siding and paired six-over-six sash. The sides of this bay window have four-light casement sash. The bay window has a shed roof with a wood board soffit. To the east of this bay window is brick infill of an original window opening that had a splayed brick jack arch. North of the window the brick wall has been rebuilt and has no clear bond. The brickwork was poorly executed, and the foundation may have been rebuilt, as well. The north bay is frame with wood shingles, has paired six-over-six double-hung sash and has no dormer. The northeast elevation of the shed addition has a stone foundation that steps down in the middle of the wall, with CMUs to level out this step down. This shed addition is also frame with wood shingle siding, has asphalt shingles in the end of the building, and has no opening.

On the northwest elevation, the first story has a new door set to the north, a pair of three-over-three double-hung sash in the center, and a four-light sash in the west bay. The gambrel end has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim. On the southwest elevation, the shed addition has no openings. The main block has a bricked-in opening to the west that has a segmental brick arch. This opening is set in the middle of the wall, not consistent with either a window or door opening. There is a six-over-six sash in the center, with a wide frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged at all four corners. This wall has Flemish bond brick. There is a wood box cornice with a large ogee above a small ogee on the bed mould. There is a gable-roofed dormer on the roof, with a six-over-six double hung sash. The pediment on the dormer has an ovolo on the bottom edge of the trim boards. There is a new exterior brick chimney. The gambrel end to the south has rubble stone on the first story with brick at the corners, and it appears that it was built as a stone end with brick walls on the front and back from the beginning. There are two four-light sash on butt hinges with ball finials. The west window has brick on the south jamb and above the opening, and has Portland parging below the sill. The window opening appears to have been cut in later. The south window has Portland cement around the opening and also appears to be added. The gambrel is mostly one-to-one English bond brick, and has a two-over-two sash in a bull nose frame set to the west. This opening appears to have been cut in later as well. There is a six-light casement to the south that is hung on butt hinges with ball finials and was definitely cut in later.

The southwest elevation of the southeast addition has the open porch on the first story, on all three sides. The porch has chamfered wood posts. The upper story has wood shingles with no opening on the southwest. The southeast elevation of the main block, on the first story, has the brick wall covered by novelty siding. There is a four-over-four sash to the south in a square mitered frame

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that was probably boxed out when the siding was added. The east bay has a door with nine lights over four panels, and it is now cut in half to function as a Dutch door. The frame on the door was also boxed out, probably when the siding was added. The southeast elevation of the addition, on the second story, has two four-over-four sash with an open porch to the east that has a chamfered corner post and rectangular balusters. There is wood novelty siding like that on the first story. The gable end has one light and a new leaded glass lunette set above it, all of it added recently. The northeast elevation of this addition, on the second story, has the open porch with a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, beaded-edge board soffit, and wood novelty siding like that on the southeast. A new door has recently been added in this wall.

Interior-Basement

The basement is under the northeast end of the original southeast section only, with a CMU wall to the southwest. The basement has rubble stone walls with several layers of paint, and a dirt floor. The floor above has all been replaced with 3 1/2-inch deep by 5 1/2-inch wide planed lumber and diagonal sub-flooring. The joists run northwest-southeast. There is a doorway on the northwest that leads to the space beneath the stairway, but is now closed off and is not accessible. The stairs to the first story are missing, according to the owner.

Interior-First Story

The first story passage has 2 1/4-inch oak flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel on top, and most of it is set over the plaster. There is baseboard in the north corner that has a bead on the top edge, and it was nailed to the wall, then the wall plastered. The walls have plaster on brick, with the scratch coat containing a diamond pattern. The northwest partition wall is also brick. The architrave has an ogee backband with a beaded interior edge on the northwest door architrave. The chair rail is missing, but was original to this room, and the doors are gone. One of the nails that held the chair rail appears to be cut but is very rusty. There is a two-run stair on the southeast that ascends to the southwest landing, and then ascends to the northeast along the northwest wall. It has a closed stringer and two types of balusters. Most of the balusters are turned, with a slight taper at the top and bottom, and these appear to be original. The other balusters are square, with chamfered corners. The newel post is turned and is tapered at the top and bottom similar to the balusters. The handrail is moulded on the sides and is very deep. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the newels. The stringer along the wall has a bead on the top. There is a beam on the southeast wall above ceiling height that supports the upper story wall and cuts off the southeast end of the stairs, making them narrower as one approaches the landing. There is one triangular panel beneath the stairs, with a raised field and ovolo panel moulds. There is a door to the cellar under the stair. It is low and has two panels, and appears to be original. It is set in a wall with three small panels on each side of the door and one lying panel above it. All of the panels have raised fields and ovolo panel moulds, and the rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The door is face-mounted with butt hinges, but based on patches on the door it appears that there were originally H-L hinges. The bottom side of the stairs have riven lath with wrought nails, as does the ceiling in this room. The paint on the paneled wall and stairs has a white color over a blue-green, a chocolate brown below it, and a red-brown beneath it.

The southeast room flooring matches that in the passage. The walls were studded out and dry-walled, with the openings given new head-cut trim. Below these walls is plaster on brick on the northwest, northeast, and southeast, and plaster on stone on the southwest. There is a new brick veneer fireplace on the southwest, with a firebrick firebox that is built inside an original fireplace. The brick veneer fireplace is built over top of dimensional studs. The original brick wall has wood nailing blocks for a wood mantel, and they are 5 feet, 6 inches above the floor. It is not possible to determine the size of the original fireplace at this time. The brick veneer is pulling away from the wall, and will likely have to be removed. The second-story joists are now exposed and have new 2-bys fished alongside the original joists. The original joists are pit-sawn, run northwest-southeast, are 3-1/2 by 6 inches and are spaced 23 to 24 inches on centers. The joists have a shallow notch on the bottom of the ends and they sit on top of a two-inch thick board on top of the brick walls. The joists have plaster burns on their bottom face, and some wrought lath nails and a bunch of cut lath nails. It appears that the lath and plaster was replaced some time in the 19th century. The floorboards above

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these joists are gauged. The west corner joist is cut off at the edge of the fireplace, rather than extending over to the plate, although there is a short piece of joist on the plate, as well. There is a short piece of joist set into the fireplace wall just southwest of where this other joist is cut out, and there are plaster burns on the bottom of this added joist. The floor above is continuous as if there was never a stairway here, unless the floor was completely re-laid. It is likely that the architrave backbands were removed when the new trim was installed. The southeast and northeast sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have no parting beads, and have plain meeting rails. The southwest sash is not mortised and tenoned and pinned.

The center room has random-width oak flooring that runs northwest-southeast and has fake pegs. The floor below it runs northwest-southeast, and the joists were replaced and run northeast-southwest. These joists are set over a crawlspace and were set on a stone wall on the southwest, but the southwest end of the floor and joists have been cut out and removed. The southwest brick wall is one-to-one English bond on the interior. The southeast wall clearly had chair rail. The southeast door architrave has an ovolo backband and a plain inner edge. The ceiling retains some sawn lath and lots of cut nails, with some rosehead nails driven into the joists. The second story joists are sash-sawn, run northeast-southwest, are 3 inches by 6-1/2 to 7 inches, and are spaced 22 inches on centers. The joists are notched on the bottom of the ends slightly, and sit on top of a 1-inch-thick board on the northeast and southwest walls. Some of the bricks on the northeast wall, north of the bay window, have several layers of whitewash on them and are irregular and broken, suggesting that they have been reused.

The northwest elevation in the center room has a fireplace in the center that has straight brick jambs and a parged surround on expanded metal lath. The fireplace has an arched opening with an iron lintel below the jack arch. The center room fireplace southwest jamb has had 4-1/2-inch brick veneer added to make the firebox smaller, and then this was parged over with a parging on expanded metal lath. The northeast jamb is also parged, but it is not possible to determine if it is also veneered. The back of the firebox has had brick added, too. It appears that the lintel was lowered when this work was done, and then it was removed back to the original opening size and the original lintel, when the current woodstove was installed. There is a paneled wall around the fireplace with three lying panels above it; they have raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. The paneling is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is an ovolo backband around the fireplace at the edge of the wood paneling, where it meets the parging. At the top of the wall is a wood cornice with a large ogee above a small ogee. Based on ghosts on the rest of the walls, this cornice went all the way around the room. To the west of the fireplace is a closet with one lying panel above the doorway. The door is off its hinges here, and has six panels with raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. It has butt hinges, but there are ghosts of H-L hinges, and there is a reproduction Suffolk latch. Inside the closet is a small window opening that is now boarded up. The window frame has an ovolo backband on the face, and is fastened with a wrought nail. The windowsill extends to both corners of the closet in the brick wall, though the front edge has been broken off. This sill apparently extended out into the closet about 4 inches to create a shelf. There is a line across the northeast and southwest walls of the closet at this level, in the plaster, like something else was here. There is also a piece of wood set into the wall on the southeast, below the level of the nailing block. This appears possibly to have been added, but the rest of the evidence suggests that something else was here and that the window was original. Above the closet, a board has been added, possibly to support new lath when the ceiling was re-plastered. Painted on the side of this board are "Viaduct Mfg. Co. Baltimore Md." and the numbers "20816." Above the paneling of the fireplace is a reused rafter or collar beam for nailing lath to. This reused beam has a half-lap on one end, with a nail hole.

The southwest window in the center room is missing its architrave. It has a new windowsill added on top of the original, and a new frame. The six-over-six sash is not pinned, has a parting bead, and a long, thin spring latch. The opening is original. The second story flooring is gauged. North of the fireplace is a doorway with an ovolo backband on the frame. The frame on the northwest side of this opening is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has been cut back to enlarge the opening, apparently by the last tenant. The frame supports the semi-circular arch in the brick on the northwest side. On the southeast side are two wood nailers at the top of the wall for the cornice. One of these nailers has a wire nail in it, and the other is gone, leaving only a hole in the brickwork. The northeast wall has a bay window in the center. The flooring in this room continues into the bay window. The bay has beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board half wainscot and head-cut trim on the northeast windows. The sash are six-over-six

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with ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, parting beads and checkrails, and are not pinned. The side windows have mitered trim that is plain and have four-light casements with heavier muntins like those on the southwest wall of the southeast room. These sash are also not pinned and were probably added later. The bay window has drywall on the walls above the wainscot and on the ceiling, and this appears to be the original treatment for this bay. The north jamb of the bay aligns with the window on the southwest and appears to be crisp brickwork at the top, like this was an original window jamb.

The northwest room has linoleum on the floor, modern paneling, and a new brick fireplace added to the southeast wall. This room is built in two sections. There is a 7-inch square sawn beam that runs northeast-southwest, with heavy creosote and layers of whitewash on it. The southwest end rests on the brick wall while the northeast end sits above a window in a frame wall. This window is a 20th-century addition. There was a center post under this beam with a half-lap on the southeast side that is now cut off, and there is a ghost on the beam of where the post was. There are a lot of nail holes along the bottom face of the beam that appear to be for later lath. There are no ghosts of other posts or studs that connected to this beam. There are three joists to the southeast of the beam, and they run northeast-southwest. The flooring above them is gauged, and all of it is heavily covered with soot and whitewash. The joists are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 6-1/2 to 7 inches. Above the large beam is vertical-board siding that is sash-sawn, is fastened with nails that appear to be cut, and originally had battens covering the gaps. There is a new closet built into the south corner. The northwest half of this room is a shed-roofed addition with circular-sawn 2 by 6 rafters with wire nails. The northwest wall has vertical-board sheathing on the interior that is rotted out.

Interior-Second Story

The second story has the same floor plan as the first story. The passage landing has chair rail on the southwest at the same level as the baseboard on the northwest and southeast. There is a beam on the northwest that is boxed out and projects into the stairs about 3 inches. The baseboard is then carried straight across on top of this boxed-out beam. The chair rail on the northwest is also straight and ends against plain plaster on the southwest wall. These details are all handled rather clumsily. The stairway has the same details as on the first story. There is chair rail that has a small torus moulding on the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge. The shelf is set level with the windowsill and is just above the top of the handrail. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The flooring is random-width, varying between 6 and 8 inches, and runs northwest-southeast. The architrave has an ovolo backband, with a beaded edge on the northwest but not on the southeast, because the southeast door was hung on the northwest side of the opening. The northeast dormer window sash are not pinned. They have narrow ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, plain rails and no parting beads. The northeast ceiling has riven lath with rose-head nails. The shingle lath behind it has a chisel point of a nail through it, is nailed with rose-heads at the dormer, and probably is original lath. Most of the shingle nails are cut nails, and the shingles are circular-sawn. Some of the plaster lath was replaced and has since been pulled out, but the cut nails that held it remain. On the side of the rafter, someone nailed a piece of plain board with a piece of ovolo backband nailed to it, all of this being unpainted. It is possible that this piece lost its paint over time, as it appears that it is nailed with cut nails and has several large nail holes where it was pulled off of its original nails. The southeast door is missing, but has butt hinges with two knuckles and ghosts of H-L hinges.

The southeast chamber had been divided into two rooms when a bathroom was added, but this has now been removed, though it will be replaced again in the near future. There is tongue-and-grooved random-width flooring that runs northeast-southwest and varies between 6-3/4 and 8-1/2 inches. Some baseboard and chair rail survive in this room, and they match the second story passage. The northwest wall was the lower half of the gambrel roof and has rafters with lath and plaster, though most of this was recently removed. Several rafters survive, and appear to be sash-sawn, not pit-sawn. The rafters have marriage marks with I, II, and III cut with a chisel, running from southwest to northeast. The rafters retain shingle lath that is fastened with large rose-head nails, but there are no nails in the lath for shingles. The rafter feet are miter-cut and toe-nailed to a false plate. The rafters are not set over the joists, but are usually near them. The rafters are 3 inches wide and are tapered from 5 inches at the foot to 4-1/4 inches at the collar beam. The rafters are spaced 19 and 25 inches on centers. The gambrel collar has a center tenon and peg into the rafter, with a board false plate nailed on top of it to take the upper rafter foot. The passage wall has sash-sawn studs that are 3 to 5

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inches wide by 3 inches deep, and are spaced 17 to 25 inches on centers. The studs appear to be half-lapped at the top, and it is not possible to tell what kind of joint is used at the foot. The studs support riven lath. The chair rail shelf is notched out to fit around the studs, while the bottom half is nailed to them. The stud is notched out to take the halved end of the handrail, which is nailed to the notch with rose-head nails. The northwest wall had a knee wall that was nailed in place with wrought nails and covered with riven lath. The knee wall studs were 1-1/4 inches by 3 inches, and the wall was 3 feet, 2-1/4 inches high. Pieces of this knee wall survive in the room but are no longer in situ.

There is a chimney on the southwest wall with a window to the south of it that has head-cut trim. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a plain rail and no parting beads, and has long, thin spring latches. The southeast lower gambrel rafters are cut out, and a new vertical wall has been put in. The studs are reused and are probably the cutout rafters. Pieces of timbers were scabbled onto the sides of the collars in order to extend them over to the new vertical wall. These scabbled pieces are circular-sawn and fastened with large cut nails. Some of the collar beams retain riven lath with wrought nails, while the scabbled pieces have sawn lath with cut nails. The northeast window has 8-inch by 10-inch lights with narrow ovolo muntins, parting beads, check rails, and head-cut trim. The doorway on the southeast has head-cut trim, but the door is missing. The southwest wall, south of the chimney, has a six-light sash with head-cut trim. The sash is not pinned and has ovolo muntins that are wider than those on the northeast sash.

The center chamber has random-width flooring that runs northwest-southeast and varies between 6 and 7-3/4 inches. The baseboard has a bead on top. The chair rail matches the passage. The door architrave has had the backband removed on the southeast door, and there is no bead on the interior edge. The northwest doors have an ovolo backband and no bead. The sash is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, has ovolo muntins, no parting beads, plain meeting rails, and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The collar beams in the ceiling above are sash-sawn and have a center tenon and peg into the top of the lower rafters, with a board false-plate set on top of the rafters to take the upper rafter feet. The ridge has an open-faced bridle and peg. The rafters are sawn, and the collars are 2-3/4 to 3 inches wide by 7 inches deep, plus or minus 1 inch. They are spaced 22-1/2 inches on centers. The rafters support large sash-sawn shingle lath that is nailed to the rafters with rose-head nails. The ceiling has riven lath with wrought nails, later covered over with drywall. The northwest elevation has a narrow brick chimney in the center that was covered by plaster. The chimney is flanked by large studs that were roughed-up to hold the plaster. There is a parged stovepipe hole below the chair rail. To the west of the chimney is an original closet. The studs are 2 inches by 5-3/4 to 6-1/2 inches, with the wide face set outward and the narrow depth in the depth of the wall. To the north of the chimney is a doorway leading into a closet that has shelves on each side and another doorway at the backside of the closet. This back doorway has a plain frame that is too covered with texture paint and other finishes to be able to determine its age. This doorway leads to a small northwest chamber over part of the northwest room. The floor here is about 1 inch lower than in the center chamber, but is the same random-width boards that run northwest-southeast. The room is divided by a vertical-board wall that runs northwest-southeast. This wall was probably added later, though this is not definite. There is chair rail on both halves of the room, but not on the board wall, and the chair rail butts against the board wall. This chair rail is simpler than that in the passage, having a rounded edge on the shelf with a bead at the bottom. The ceiling and northeast and northwest walls have riven lath with wrought nails. The vertical board siding on the northwest elevation is sash-sawn. The northwest window is the same as the center chamber sash and had architrave at one time.

There is another southeast chamber, which is located above the open porch at the southeast end. It has 3-1/2-inch pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The walls are now covered with drywall and the ceiling joists were raised to create a cathedral ceiling. The joists and rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge. The roof has wide board lath with circular-sawn wood shingles. The southeast elevation windows are hung on chains, with the sills set about 8 inches above the floor. The sash are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and have parting beads and checkrails. There is a new door recently installed on the northeast, and the curator says that this was once a window, which was the only access to the balcony. The southeast gambrel roof upper rafters are nailed to the board plate and lower rafters from above with rose-head nails.

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The rafters on both sections taper from 4-1/2 inches at the foot to 3 inches at the ridge, and have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. They are all mitered at the foot and spiked to the plate with wrought nails. The rafters are set over top of the collars, but are not in numerical order. There is a small rafter pair where the two roofs join, and these rafters are lapped and nailed at the ridge with wrought nails. The roof framing is continuous from the center room over the northwest room.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates n/a Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates c. 1764

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

A previous survey of the "Hockley" property misnamed it Hockley-in-the-Hole and connected it to the Dorsey family and the early eighteenth century, most of which seems to be in error. Portions of the original "Hockley" property were included in other inventories (see HO-152 and HO-740). These have been cut off from the house in question, though the history of all of them is interrelated.

Charles Carroll (of Annapolis), Benjamin Tasker, Jr., Daniel Dulany, Walter Dulany, Charles Carroll of Duddington, and Charles Carroll, Barrister, the proprietors of the iron works known as The Baltimore Company, by 1760 sought to expand their operation, and to do this they applied for a writ of ad quod damnum from the Maryland High Court of Chancery. The authority to condemn 100 acres of land and deed it to any party willing to create an iron works had been granted to the court by "An Act for the Encouragement of an Iron Manufacture," which was passed by the Maryland Assembly in 1719. The Baltimore Company had been founded in 1731 and had successfully operated a furnace and two forges along the Patapsco River since that time. Apparently, an additional forge was needed to convert the pig iron from the furnace operation into wrought iron, so the company requested that the court "grant unto Charles Carroll Esq. and Company of Ann Arundel County, one hundred acres of land lying at the main falls of Patapsco River at the fording place from Baltimore County to Ann Arundel County or near to the navigable water at the head of the said river at some distance above the said fording place in Anne Arundel County aforesaid, as may be most convenient for the building and setting up a Forge mill and other conveniences as shall be necessary for the carrying of an iron work" An inquisition was held at the ford in June 1760 in order to determine what damages would be caused to the owner of this 100-acre tract, in order that they might be reimbursed by the colony. The court determined that the 100-acre tract was part of a land patent known as "Barren Hills," which was a resurvey of an earlier patent called "Hockley." It also found that there was no clear owner of the property, that Carroll and company were already in possession of it, that it was "without any further improvements," and that its value was £ 0.20.0 an acre. The writ was granted to Carroll and company, provided "that they will begin to prosecute and finish the building a forge mill and other conveniences on the said land" within four years. The location that the company chose was already well-established, since Caleb Dorsey was operating the Elk Ridge Furnace in the immediate area, perhaps as early as 1751. (1)

The Baltimore Company must have shortly begun construction of the forge, since they resolved in November 1763 "that John Welch shall have the management of the old forge & likewise of that now building at the head of Patapsco River called Hockley Forge with an annual salary [sic] of fifty pounds Sterling [sic]." The following year Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, wrote to his son, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, at school in Europe, describing the extent and value of the property that would descend to the boy. This included: "One-fifth of an iron work, with two forges built, a third erecting (emphasis added), with all convenient buildings; 150 slaves; teams and carts, and 30,000 acres belonging to the works; a very growing estate, which produces to my fifth annually at least £400 sterling" A letter dated 1 December 1764 noted that a race was being built across the property

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and a dam was to be built above the tail race of Mr. Dorsey, which was possibly part of the Avalon Forge. (2)

The iron furnace and forges required an enormous amount of land, especially for timber to convert to charcoal, in order to function for a reasonable period of time, and 100 acres was not nearly sufficient for these purposes. Carroll and company immediately sought additional acreage adjacent to the Hockley Forge, and in 1763 were deeded 98 acres from Jane Ayton, the daughter of the late Col. Samuel Dorsey. This land was known as "Foster's Fancy" and its history was detailed in a letter to one of the company partners: "Fosters Fancy was taken up in 1670 by Jos. Foster + became escheatable for want of his heirs. Afterwards Samuel Dorsey escheated it but died before he got a grant. Capt. Ayton maryed [sic] Dorseys wido who had a daughter by Dorsey and their only child. Ayton complied with the requisites and got a grant for the land as being escheat to himself + his wife during their lives and afterwards to go in fee simple to the above said child." After Capt. Henry Ayton died "Foster's Fancy" was put up for sale at auction. It was advertised in the Maryland Gazette, and was described as 98 acres "lying within a quarter of a mile of Elk-Ridge inspection house. There is on the said land a good stone dwelling house 40 feet long, and 20 feet wide, with two rooms on the lower floor, and a cellar with full length of the house, one wood kitchen, an old tobacco house, and a hen house; two good orchards, and meadow ground easily cleared." Jane Ayton also offered a new ferry boat for sale. (3)

Richard Croxall, an iron company employee, reported the details of the auction to the Baltimore Company on 15 November 1763: "Fosters Fancy is bought for the Baltimore Company. Mr. Philpot bid for it at the vendue by my direction. I was at the sale but did not appear concerned. The first time it was set up at £250 Stirl. and none bid[,] the second time at £220 and I got Mr. Philpot to bid £5 - so that you are to pay Jane Ayton on Saturday next £225 Stirling or send it to the works to be paid her whenever she gives possession. This she is willing to do as soon as she gets her goods out of the house . . . She has given one Chisholm some kind of lease for 2 years a[t] £10 a year of the place but she says she will be off that and put the purchaser into possession + this is one of the conditions of the sale." There were immediate problems with this land because "Ayton upon an enquiry into his lines found he had left out some of the land contained within the lines originally patented to Foster." A Mr. Norwood, who held property in this area, tried to claim the land that had been left out, and the Baltimore Company spent years in court fighting his claim. The dispute seems to have still been unresolved as late as 1813. (4)

Plats of the land in the 1760 writ and the 1728 patent of Foster's Fancy do not sufficiently correspond to current property boundaries to be confident about the location of each, and a clear portrait of land ownership and boundaries will probably only be possible by platting out all of the surrounding property. However, there are similarities between the property boundaries of the land where the "Hockley" house now stands and "Foster's Fancy" (which, as noted, was inaccurately surveyed) to suggest that the existing house stands on part of the latter tract. If so, the house did not exist, and was constructed for the company after late 1763. A portion of the house is stone, but not much of it, and the house was built in two stages to create an "L" footprint, together totaling 43 feet long, and 20 feet wide at it's widest. While the measurements are close to the description from 1763, the materials are wrong and the existing house has a cellar under only a small portion of it, not the whole thing. The location of the house, on the side of a steep hill overlooking the river, does not suggest that it was oriented toward agricultural production, but rather that it was intended to oversee activity along the river. The Ayton's may have had an interest in activity on the river, if they were running a ferry, but they were also running a farm on their land. The Baltimore Company records make clear that they were constructing houses at their operations both for furnace or forge masters and for laborers and slaves. There was also agricultural activity going on, since all of the labor had to be fed. Thus, it seems likely that this brick house was constructed as a dwelling for the forge master at "Hockley", probably c. 1764. Unfortunately, the surviving records do not mention any specific construction at the forge. William Hammond, who had taken over operation from John Welch, had need of "about fifty pounds to pay off some immediate demands on that place [Hockley]" in 1768, but whether the demands were related to construction or operation cannot be determined. (5)

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The stone house is not mentioned again in any records. It could have functioned as housing for some of the employees at "Hockley", but the stone could have also been used for some of the construction at the forge works.

An incomplete picture of the operations at "Hockley" can be had from occasional notes in newspapers and company records. Hammond wrote in 1771: "Thomas Plevy + Negro Anthony servants belonging to the company are committed to goal for robbing Mr. MacGill's store Anthony is our smith + Plevy is a stone mason. He has about nine months to serve, we should feel the loss of Anthony's time very much. I can't tell how we can carry on the forge business without him." Hammond wanted Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who had received his father's share of the business and was now acting as the managing partner of the company, to arrange for the release of both servants for the good of the company. The company used both hired servants and slaves, though they tried to replace all the hired help with slaves in order to cut the continuing costs of wages. Servants and slaves who ran away were a recurring problem for the forge master. Charles Carroll of Carrollton wrote to his father in 1773 that the Baltimore Company "have concluded to rebuild Hockley forge with stone and cover it with tile." This was apparently done, since the account books of the company note that they paid William Hammond "in part for rebuilding Hockley Forge £30.0.0." The following September Hammond was paid the same amount for carpenter's wages, probably to finish the work at the forge. Around the same time, someone tried to set fire to the forge, and Hammond posted a reward for information on the culprits. (6)

Grain being cultivated on the Hockley Forge lands was apparently ground at the mill of Charles Carroll and in 1775 the company apparently decided to build their own mill at "Hockley." Carroll demanded that the company pay him the profit he would lose as a result of "allowing a mill to be built by them at the forge," and the company agreed. The exact date when the mill was built is not recorded, but it was standing by 1798, as will be seen. During the American Revolution the company had insufficient labor to cut timber and make charcoal, and as a result, by 1778 Hockley Forge was "standing still." Business had resumed by 1780 and improved in 1782-83, but the Baltimore Company never made war materiel. Rather, they sold their pig and bar iron to others with the expertise to cast cannon and make other goods for the military. (7)

By 1794 Christopher Johnston had apparently acquired a share in the Baltimore Company, and was now acting as managing partner. No deed has been located for this transaction, but there are numerous records that indicate this. In 1794 Johnson advertised for laborers at "Hockley-Works," and John Wright was the on-site manager at that time. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax listed Christopher Johnston as the owner of "Hockley" (though he was not the sole owner, as will be seen) and John Wright as the occupant. Schedule A listed the following improvements on "Hockley":

- 1 brick dwelling house 42 by 15 feet 1 story
- 1 framed kitchen 30 by 18 feet
- 1 do do 20 by 15 feet
- 1 log "20 by 16 feet
- 1 framed smoke house 20 by 16 feet
- 1 brick milk house 10 feet square
- 2 out houses 20 by 16 feet each all of wood
- 1 "10 by 18? Do "

Schedule B of the tax assessment described Fosters Fancy as being 98 acres and called it "Hockley". The improvements listed were:

- 1 brick grist mill 60? by 44 feet 4 stories
- 1 stone slitting mill 45 by 24 feet ? story?
- 1 stone blacksmiths shop 30 by 16 feet
- 1 fraimed [sic] nail factory 40 by ? feet 1 ?
- 1 fraimed [sic] granary 20 by 16 feet

There were an additional 41 acres associated with the enterprise, and 27 slaves, though only 15 were between the ages of 12 and

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50, and thus taxable. (8)

At this point, a careful consideration of the existing house, which matches the description of the 1798 house, is in order. The southeast brick end is the earliest section of the house, and was built to face southeast, downstream. The southwest wall is rubble stone with the brick walls of the southeast and northwest elevations toothed into the stone. This has been interpreted as a fragment of an earlier building, but is more likely an expedient of trying to keep the house dry, since it was built into the hill on this side. It is likely that the hill has been cut down, exposing more of the wall today than originally. This wall has also had two windows cut through it on the first story and second story. The first story windows seem to date to the 20th century, the second story windows to the 19th or early 20th centuries. One of the latter was probably done first in response to the addition on the southeast, which took the dormer that lit this room, and the other probably when the chamber was subdivided and a bathroom added. The fireplace on the first story has been completely altered and covered over so that at this time nothing can be said about its original configuration. However, this room seems to have been meant as a family parlor and dining space. There is evidence that a corner winder stair was meant to have been constructed in the west corner, next to the fireplace, but that this was never completed. The reason for this is suggested in an examination of the roof. The rafters on the northwest were completely covered with shingle lath, but the lath never held any shingles, suggesting that the addition was constructed before the original section was completed. However, it is clear that the two were not planned together from the beginning, because the gambrel roof was not hipped where the two sections meet. The rafters on the original section come down to the brick wall, with studs set behind them creating a bit of wasted space that was unnecessary if they had been built all at once. Also, the southeast end of the northwest section is supported at the second story by a large beam set inside of the wall, where it cuts across the stairway and creates a narrow, uncomfortable passage. The upper-story joists are pit-sawn, but the rafters above and the timbers in the northwest section are sash-sawn, suggesting the possibility that a saw mill was erected on or near the forge during the construction of the house.

With the addition, a separate stair hall was created, rendering the winder stair unnecessary. The existing stairway retains most of its original features, with a few of the turned balusters having been replaced at some time with some simple chamfered ones. Others have mistakenly assumed that these were the originals because they were more crude in execution. The house was more refined than this, though the builder was unsure how to handle how the beam on the stairway would meet with the other trim. He boxed out the beam and treated it like a baseboard, and carried this treatment across the rear and other side walls, where it could tie into the second story baseboard. Rather than angle the chair rail at the top of the stair, he carried it straight across the wall to butt the rear wall, but with no corresponding chair rail across the rear wall. The northwest addition also reoriented the house to the northeast, facing directly onto the river. The house was probably expanded to the northwest not because of a change in focus, but simply because, the way the original house had been built, an addition had to run parallel to the hill, not perpendicular to it. Had the house been planned all at once, the roof likely would have run in one direction, parallel with the hill.

The other new room on the first story retains its paneled fireplace wall, with a closet next to it that had shelves and a small window on the end wall. The purpose of this window is intriguing. At the northwest end of the house was an outside space that was covered by a room above it, and had a brick wall on the southwest side. This wall contained an opening that was too small to be a door and too low to be a window. The wall and second story room were all part of the northwest section from the time it was first constructed. It would seem that the covered outside space included a bake oven on the southwest wall, with provision to pass cooked foods into the closet of the house to cool and be stored. This is a form that has not been documented elsewhere, as far as is known. A shed-roofed addition was constructed on this end in the 20th century and the center and corner posts removed, causing the room above to sag. The house apparently always had an unattached kitchen in the 18th century, but the new room next to the stair passage seems to have functioned as a dining room and entertaining space. This addition not only enlarged the house considerably, but gave it much more refinement, with more privacy and more entertainment space. The dining room has undergone some changes, including a bay window added on the northeast in the early 20th. In the process, the original window

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on this wall was closed off. Perhaps at the same time, the brick wall at the north end was rebuilt.

The second story of this addition contains one large unheated room over the dining room that probably functioned as the master bedroom, with a small room off of it. The purpose of this other room is unknown, but access to it was only through the large chamber. The southeast chamber was easily accessed from the added stair. It underwent significant change when the new chamber was added to the southeast, with the original roof removed to make a room with a straight stud wall on the southeast rather than an angled one. There were other unfortunate changes when much of the northwest side of the roof structure in this room was cut out by the previous curator. Since there are no documents concerning the house, it is not possible to know why the large addition was made, but it could be related to the change in forge masters, from Welch to Hammond. In order to get a good supervisor, or perhaps just to accommodate his family, better space, or more of it, may have been needed.

It would seem that by 1798 the forge had been abandoned and the emphasis placed on nail-making and grist-milling. Joseph Scott indicated that this trend was general along the Patapsco River, writing in 1806: "There are large banks of iron ore between Baltimore City, and Elkridge Landing. Several furnaces and forges have been erected, and in operation for many years; but from the scarcity of wood, they have for these some years past been discontinued." Three years later the slitting mill equipment at "Hockley" was sold to George Ellicott, and the iron industry at "Hockley" came to a complete end. In 1798 Johnston and Wright advertised for a second miller at "Hockley", but whether or not they were successful, the mill seems to have been too much for too little; in 1802 Johnston advertised Hockley Mills for rent, and the property included coopering materials and assistants, and a schooner to cart the products to Baltimore. Johnston again advertised the mills for rent in 1810, noting: "This mill has three pair of large burrs, and the advantage of a supply of water in the dryest [sic] season. Also to let, a country mill, nearly finished, adjoining the above, with or without the merchant mill." (9)

Hockley Mills was offered at auction in 1819, probably as a result of the death of Christopher Johnston and the sub-division of the Baltimore Company lands. The sub-division was approved in 1810, though whether this included the "Hockley" property is not known. Much of the "Hockley" land was surveyed and subdivided amongst the two Carrolls and the heirs of Johnston in 1822, and the plat for this sub-division shows that the land with the mills had already been cut off from the rest of the company's holdings, and was in the possession of "Mr. Olliver." The property had been reduced to 70 acres, and the improvements described thusly in 1819: "The flour mill is built of brick, four stories high, 54 feet by 46 feet, runs 3 pair of stones, all of the best burrs. The machinery and whole interior works are new and constructed on the most approved principles, and in good order for immediate work. The saw mill is extensive and well constructed. Several dwelling houses for the accommodation of millers, coopers and workmen, and different shops are connected with the above mills." It was noted that boats could navigate up to the mills along the north shore, and that it would be possible to build a canal for direct navigation to the mills. This was never done, probably in part because the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad would come right through the "Hockley" property in ten years. Johnston's heirs sold their one-third interest in "Hockley" to John Oliver, a Baltimore merchant and industrialist, in 1821 for \$4,000. As soon as Oliver received the deed "Hockley" was advertised for sale or rent, giving a description of the property identical to that of 1819. John Oliver and his partner and brother, Robert Oliver, along with the Carrolls, offered the mill at auction in 1822, noting that "the machinery and whole interior works were newly constructed about 2 years ago." This seems to refer to the improvements noted in the 1819 ad. "Hockley" did not sell, and may have been rented by a Worthington, based on an oblique reference made in an 1824 sale ad for an Elkridge farm. (10)

In 1831 John McKim, Jr., a Baltimore Quaker businessman, received a deed for the Hockley Mills from all three of the then owners: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel & Ann Carroll of Duddington, and Robert Oliver. The property was now described as 62 acres, and McKim paid \$16,000 for it. He must have contracted to buy the mills at least two years earlier, however, since he advertised them in 1829. Changes had been made to the property, based on the description McKim gave. There was a "four story brick mill on River Patapsco, 7 miles from the city of Baltimore, six pairs of French burrs, with all the improved machinery

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in perfect order. Also, a substantial brick distillery, 102 feet by 42 feet, with steam boilers and all the apparatus in perfect order. The mill can easily turn out 10,000 barrels of flour per annum, exclusive of 130 bushels per day required by the distillery. There is a brick kiln for drying corn attached to the mill – The distillery can conveniently turn out 150,000 gallons of whiskey and gin per annum B. & O. railroad adjoining the premises will soon be in operation . . . plenty of the best iron ore” The lure of iron ore would no longer be heeded, and the success of the mill and distillery is questionable. Charles Varlé noted the merchant mill and distillery in 1833, but stated that they were not in operation. The country mill that had been constructed in 1810 was not mentioned, and may have been converted to the use of the distillery or the kiln. The mill is first illustrated in an 1835 lithograph by Thomas Campbell, based on a sketch by John H. B. Latrobe, of the Thomas Viaduct, and is seen on the west side of the viaduct through one of the arches. Several small structures can be seen through another arch, west of the mill, though they are too nondescript to determine their function. Nothing is illustrated east of the viaduct, though this could be artistic license, since the intent of the lithograph was to show off the majesty of the viaduct. (11)

Also mentioned in the advertisement were “a two story brick dwelling house with seven rooms, and a brick kitchen, and a two story brick malt-house, a large cooper’s shop, and five convenient dwellings for the hands employed on the premises: a large barn and stables, and [pens for livestock].” The presence of a cooper’s shop is not surprising, since most grist mills had one associated with them to provide barrels in which to ship the flour, and laborers housing had already been noted in earlier advertisements. The malt house would also fit with the new distillery operation. The barn is also not surprising, though only a granary had been noted before. This could simply reflect differing semantics, but could also reflect a change in the agricultural landscape that was occurring all over Maryland. With the great need of feeding a large number of employees, agricultural infrastructure is also not surprising in this industrial setting. The brick dwelling mentioned could be the forge masters house on the hill, but that house is only 1 1/2 stories and the number of rooms is not accurate. This could reflect changes made to the house (the northwest end could have been enclosed and the passage counted as one room), but more likely the ad refers to another brick house, along Levering Avenue, east of the viaduct, sometimes referred to as “Chantilly” (HO-152). This two-story building has been identified as the same one that Dr. Warfield claimed was the eighteenth-century home of Horatio Johnson, the inspector of tobacco at Elk Ridge Landing. An accurate survey of the house has not been made, and the building has been flooded innumerable times, so the history of the house is not known, if even knowable. This house does not appear on the 1835 lithograph of the viaduct, however it could be the building represented in an early woodcut of the viaduct. This illustration does not seem to show the grist mill, however. (12)

John McKim leased the Hockley Mills to William Tufts in 1838, at a rate of \$1,500 a year for five years, and \$1,800 a year after that time, for a period of 99 years. The lower rate suggests that Tufts had to make changes and improvements to the property, and an 1842 sale ad probably explains what these were. In addition to the grist mill and other buildings, there was “a substantial brick building, 100 feet by 40 well adapted for a factory with therein a steam engine of 35 horse power, boiler, air pump, vats and other fixtures, in an unfinished state, the same having been put up for the making and refining of sugar represented to be an improved plan.” Presumably Tufts abandoned distilling for sugar refining, but never finished the conversion. He also did not pay rent for some time, and was ordered by the court to surrender his lease. Before this court order had been issued, McKim died in January 1842 and two of his sons-in-law, William Marriott and Samuel Handy, were appointed trustees for the estate. Though McKim’s will stated that some of his property (which would have included Hockley Mills) was to be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of his daughters, the trustees argued to the court that “. . . no part of the property . . . can at this time be advantageously disposed of in consequence of the low and depressed value of all real and other property” Instead, the trustees proposed to rent out Hockley Mills until some time when the prices had rebounded. This was no doubt the result of the panic of 1837 and the lingering depression that followed it, and was probably the reason that Tufts never completed his sugar refinery, too. (13)

The 1842 advertisement for Hockley Mills stated that the property was for sale or rent, though clearly the trustees did not expect

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to be able to sell it for a price that they would accept. They described it as being "lately known as the Viaduct Mills property, situated on the Patapsco river at the foot of the Thomas Viaduct at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Washington Branch, and bordering on the Washington Turnpike." While it would seem that there could be few industrial sites with a better location, the mills were set much lower than the railroad tracks, with no direct access to them via a siding. The flour mill had four pairs of burrs, and there were "two brick and five frame tenements, with barn, stable and outhouses." The second brick dwelling on the property was probably "Chantilly." (14)

McKim's trustees again tried to sell the mills in 1844, and the advertisement again described the property, adding some new information: "The building is of brick, four stories, eighty by forty feet. The machinery sufficient to manufacture sixty or seventy barrels of flour daily, and at a small expense, one hundred barrels. . . . The land is first quality meadow land, with an excellent brick dwelling thereon, and all the necessary farmhouses. There are five other houses on this property, rented to good tenants. Also a large brick dwelling erected for a distillery." It would seem that the distillery/sugar refinery was still not in operation, and that there was little need for workers housing, so the houses were rented out, instead. Which of the two brick dwellings was considered the "excellent" one is unknown, but the other one was probably inhabited by George Y. Worthington, who was living on the premises and probably renting and operating the mill. A Worthington was associated with the mill in 1824, but his connection to George Worthington is not known. Once again, the mill did not sell, but a year later, after additional advertisements, it was purchased by Gustav Lurman for \$11,100. Lurman was a German immigrant and wealthy merchant who lived in Baltimore and who would shortly buy a summer house in Catonsville, "Farmlands" (BA-2427), that would become nationally recognized for its gardens. (15)

Though the ownership changed, it would seem that little else did. The 1850 census of manufactures had Worthington and Keller as the proprietors of the merchant mill, which was worth \$30,000, and noted that it had seven employees on a payroll of \$200 per month. The mill was running four pair of burrs and used 100,000 bushels of wheat a year to produce 22,000 barrels of superfine flour (valued at \$110,000) and 50,000 bushels of feed (valued at \$8,000). The mill required 23,000 barrels a year to ship their product. In November 1851 the mill burned to the ground, with a loss of 3,000 bushels of wheat. Several months later Lurman sold the mill property to Worthington for \$15,000. The mill was rebuilt on the east side of the viaduct, and was back in operation at least by 1857, though likely much sooner than that. Worthington sold a half-moiety in the property to John S. Wright in 1854, and the two of them then sold the mill to Robert Clinton Wright in 1856 for \$34,000. Two years later Wright sold the mill to Thomas W. Levering & Sons, a Baltimore firm. Worthington went on to build the Orange Grove Mills (BA-2808). Levering was a grain, seed, and commission merchant, and though it is not known for certain how he used the "Hockley" property, it would appear that this was just an investment. (16)

The Thomas viaduct was considered a strategic location during the Civil War because the B. & O. Railroad split here, with one line going south to Washington and the other heading west to Harper's Ferry. As a result, troops were stationed around Relay for most of the war, beginning in May, 1861, and the neighborhood no doubt was very different during this period. The viaduct was illustrated in a woodcut published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in the summer of 1861, when the 6th Massachusetts was guarding the B & O tracks. The view is from the Howard County side, but gives no good detail regarding the mill buildings at the base of the viaduct. A better view, from the same perspective, is a photograph of Cook's Boston Light Artillery on the heights above the viaduct. The Howard County side of the Patapsco River is heavily wooded, but one can see the corner of a building (perhaps Chantilly), on the east, or downriver, side of the viaduct. Another woodcut of the viaduct was published by Harper's Magazine, viewed from downstream with several buildings on the Howard County side of the river that appear to be domestic in nature and several seen in the distance, through the arches. The question of artistic license is certainly valid here, however, since the illustrator has shown the curve of the viaduct pointing downstream, when in actuality the curve bows upstream. The obelisk on the Baltimore County side leaves no doubt of which shore is Howard County, but does raise questions about the accuracy. (17)

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The mill was called Robert's Flour Mill, or Robert's Hockley Mills, when it was deluged by the great 1868 flood. One report noted that the mill "was inundated on the first and second floors, the machinery greatly damaged, and the large stock of barreled flour and grain washed away causing a loss of many thousand dollars." Another report stated that the mill could be put back into operation in ten days, but the duration of its closure is not known. (18)

Additional photographs of the property are available in this period. A c. 1870 photograph taken from the viaduct, looking west along the Patapsco, shows the dam across the river with a sluice gate on the south bank of the river. There is a large structure right along the south bank that appears to be of frame, and on the hill above it can be seen the "L" profile of the forge master's house. It clearly has gambrel roofs and is light in color, as if the brick were painted. The second story addition on the southeast, with the open porch below it, has not been added yet, and the original gambrel roof is intact, with a single dormer window in the center. To the southeast of the house is another building that could be a freestanding kitchen or similar type of outbuilding. Northeast of the house and down the hill, closer to the river, is another structure that appears to be a dwelling; it has several chimneys associated with it. To the north and west of this building are fields, and further west are several other structures that appear to be 1 1/2 stories, and are probably tenant houses. (19)

Another photograph, taken of the viaduct from the Baltimore County side of the river in 1872 shows what appears to be a mill building on the east side of the viaduct. This is most likely the replacement mill built after the 1851 fire, and this conclusion is bolstered by the Hopkins Atlas of Howard County, of 1878. The atlas shows two buildings east of the viaduct, and identifies them as the Hockley Grist Mill. A mill headrace runs from the west of the viaduct through one of the arches to the building closest to the viaduct, with a tailrace leading back to the river. The other building is set close to the road, and could be "Chantilly." The map shows two buildings in the vicinity of the forge masters house, no doubt that house and the other large building with chimneys seen in the photograph. Another undated photograph shows the c. 1872 Viaduct Hotel in the distance in Baltimore County, and shows part of a large industrial building downstream of the viaduct in the general location of the mills in the 1878 atlas. An unpublished stereograph that includes the hotel reportedly shows the mill and a miller's house with a picket fence around it, next to the mill on the downstream side. The mill was also illustrated in an undated plat in Baltimore County. (20)

In 1880 and again in 1881 Levering advertised Hockley Mills for sale, noting that it had "eight run of stone, and modern machinery, producing a high grade of flour . . ." The census of manufactures for 1880 noted that the mill had four 4-foot tubines of 70 horsepower each, driving eight run of stones. There were 15 employees, and the output was now 22,000 barrels of flour per year and 507.5 tons of feed, with a total value of \$143,000 per year. The dam that could be seen in the c. 1870 photograph was rebuilt in 1874, was 8 feet high and 250 feet long, and was of wood. Levering finally sold the mill and 23 acres in 1883, to the Viaduct Manufacturing Company of Baltimore. Augustus G. Davis, formerly the superintendent of telegraphs on the B. & O. Railroad, formed the predecessor to the Viaduct company c. 1877, and incorporated Viaduct Manufacturing in 1883. His new company manufactured telegraphs and supplies, signal boxes, fire alarms, insulators, construction tools, electric batteries, electric lighting and extinguishing devices for gas lighting, and eventually, telephones. Davis was also president of the Independent Telegraph Company and a director of the Electric Storage Company. The old grist mill underwent alterations in the summer of 1883 to make it usable for its new function, but in the fall of that year the 53-foot by 105-foot building burned down. (21)

Viaduct Manufacturing Company had another plant near the Baltimore City jail, but they immediately began rebuilding on their namesake site, even though it continued to be threatened by nature's wrath. In 1889 a flood forced them to close, and then in 1894 the machine shops were struck by lightning. Three buildings were mentioned on the property at that time, the shops being 100 feet by 60 feet and 70 feet by 40 feet, of two stories. There was also a varnish shop, 30 by 40 feet. At least one of the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-387

Name "Hockley"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

machine shops burned down, but buildings were replaced and added, and a substantial complex can be seen in a woodcut that seems to date to after this fire. The Baltimore Machine Products Co., under its president, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., son of the former Howard County senator, assumed the obligations and mortgage debts (Viaduct had borrowed \$8,500) and took over the mill property in 1911. A connection to Viaduct Manufacturing remained since Baltimore Machine Products Co. principles included Arthur B. Davis, formerly manager at Viaduct, and Arthur B. Proal, formerly secretary and treasurer of Viaduct. The business was sometimes referred to as Davis and Hemphill, and in 1916 they built a new factory at Elkridge to make automatic screw machines and moved from the "Hockley" site. In 1919 the Jones-Boardman Corp. acquired "Hockley," and in 1925 they cut off the old forge masters house on 1.8 acres. It became an owner-occupied home, probably for the first time in its existence, until acquired by the State of Maryland Department of Forests and Parks. A photograph through one arch of the viaduct, in the collections of the B. & O. Railroad Museum and believed by them to be taken in the 1920s or '30s, shows the house in the distance with the second-story addition over an open porch on the southeast end. In the 1930s it served as a house of prostitution. In the 1960s and '70s it served as housing for local park rangers, including the Bauer family. Recently the house was added to the state curator-ship program, but the curator destroyed significant portions of the original fabric before being evicted. It is currently awaiting renovations under a new curator, Scott Bauer, son of the previous tenants. The industrial buildings that had been associated with the old forge master's house have all disappeared. (22)

Notes:

(1). Keach Johnson, "The Genesis of the Baltimore Ironworks," *Journal of Southern History*, 19 (1953):157-79. Maryland High Court of Chancery, 9-56. Ronald W. Fuchs, II. "'At Elk Ridge Furneis As You See, William Williamms He Mad Me:' The Story of an Eighteenth-Century Maryland Iron Furnace." *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts* 22, no. 2 (winter 1996): 40-59.

(2). Minutes: Baltimore Company, 2 November 1763, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, [p. 15]. J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 502. R. Croxall to Ch. C. Barrister & Co., 1 December 1764, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 7, microfilm 4690. John McGrain, "The Development and Decline of Dorsey's Forge." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 72, no. 3 (fall 1977): 346-52.

(3). R. Croxall to Walter Dulaney, 17 February 1765, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 7, microfilm 4692. *Maryland Gazette*, 10 November 1763, p. 3, col. 3.

(4). R. Croxall, 15 November 1763, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 7. R. Croxall to Walter Dulaney, 17 February 1765, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 7, microfilm 4692. The September, 1813 term of the court includes the case Charles Carroll of Carrollton et al v. Edward Norwood and Samuel Norwood.

(5). R. Croxall to C. Carroll & Co., 17 February 1765, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 7, microfilm 4723.

(6). Wm. Hammond to C. C. of C., 15 March 1771, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 2243, microfilm 4742. Ronald Hoffman, *Princes of Ireland, Planters of Maryland: A Carroll Family Saga, 1500-1782*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000), p. 229. John W. McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland: A Tabulation of Mills, Furnaces, and Primitive Industries. Typescript, Towson, 1968. *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 15:64, noted in McGrain,

Maryland Historical Trust

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name "Hockley"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

"Molinography." Account, Charles Carroll of Carrollton with the Baltimore Company, 2 November 1773, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 8, microfilm 5028. Account, Charles Carroll of Carrollton with the Baltimore Company, 2 November 1773, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, box 8, microfilm 5029.

(7). Minutes: Baltimore Company, 30 March 1775, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS 219, [p. 29]. Hoffman, Princes, pp. 345-48.

(8). Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Maryland State Archives.

(9). Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001), p. 29. McGrain, "Molinography."

(10). Ed. H. Parkinson, ed., *Keidel's Colonial History of Catonsville* (1976), pp. 65-66, 94-95, 101-02. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 9-277. Federal Gazette, 24 August 1819, p. 3, col. 3. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 8-188. McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore News, November 1921, "News of Old Baltimore." Henry Sharp, "Hockley Forge and Mill" (HO-740), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Robert Oliver's papers survive at the Maryland Historical Society, MS 626, though they have not yet been examined for information related to "Hockley." McGrain, "Molinography."

(11). Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 16-286. McGrain, "Molinography." Varlé called it the Backley mill, most likely a typo of Hockley. McGrain, "Molinography." James D. Dilts, *The Great Road: The Building of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Nation's First Railroad, 1828-1853*. (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1993), following p. 158.

(12). Sharp, HO-740. Baltimore American, 2 April 1829. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), pp. 25-26. Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History* rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 35.

(13). McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore Republican & Argus, 15 July 1842. William H. Marriott, et al v. David T. McKim, et al, Maryland High Court of Chancery, B 159-116.

(14). Sharp, HO-740. McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore Republican & Argus, 15 July 1842.

(15). McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore Sun, 18 May 1844, p. 3, col. 4. Baltimore American, 10 March 1845, p. 3, col. 6. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Howard District, JLM 6-62. Ken Short, "Farmlands" (BA-2427), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

(16). McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore Sun, 13 November 1851. Howard County Land Records, WHW 12-7. McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore Daily Republican, 15 July 1857. Howard County Land Records, WHW 15-241; WHW 17-50; WWW 19-46. Sharp, HO-740. Matchett's Baltimore Director, 1837, 1847-48, 1853-54, 1856-57.

(17). McGrain, "Molinography." Woodcut reprinted in: Frank Towers, ed., "Military Waif: A Sidelight on the Baltimore Riot of 19 April 1861," MHM 89, no. 4 (winter 1994): 441. Mame Warren and Marion E. Warren, *Maryland Time Exposures: 1840-1940* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984), p. 120. Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War* (New York, 1866. Reprinted, The Fairfax Press, n.d.), p. 101.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name "Hockley"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

(18). McGrain, "Molinography." "The Flood Beyond the City," Baltimore American, 25 July 1868, p. 4. Ellicott City (Maryland) Common Sense, 29 July 1868. Baltimore Sun, 28 July 1868.

(19). Sharp, Patapsco River Valley, p. 28.

(20). G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Howard County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1878). Warren and Warren, Maryland Time Exposures, p. 121. McGrain, "Molinography." Baltimore County Plat Book JWS 2-10, noted in McGrain, "Molinography."

(21). American Miller, 8 (1 June 1880): 221. American Miller, 9 (1 June 1881): 249, noted in McGrain, "Molinography." U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Howard County, Maryland, 1880, noted in McGrain, "Molinography." Half-Century's Progress of the City of Baltimore. (New York: International Publishing Co., [1887]), p. 192. Illustrated Baltimore: The Monumental City. (New York: American Publishing & Engraving Co., 1890), p. 127. Baltimore: The Gateway to the South, the Liverpool of America. (Baltimore: Mercantile Advancement Co., 1898), p. 9. Baltimore American, 27 October 1883. Catonsville Argus, 17 November 1883. McGrain, "Molinography."

(22). Baltimore Sun, 3 June 1889. Baltimore Sun, 2 July 1894. McGrain, "Molinography." Cramm, Howard County: A Pictorial History, p. 36. Howard County Land Records, mortgage 91-417. Dilts, The Great Road, after p. 158. Interview with Addison Worthington, 4 January 2007.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-387

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.7857 A

Acreage of historical setting 98 A

Quadrangle name Relay

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is the property lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 7/23/2007

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-387

Name "Hockley"

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

Hockley (IO-387)
5925 River Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

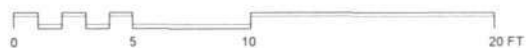
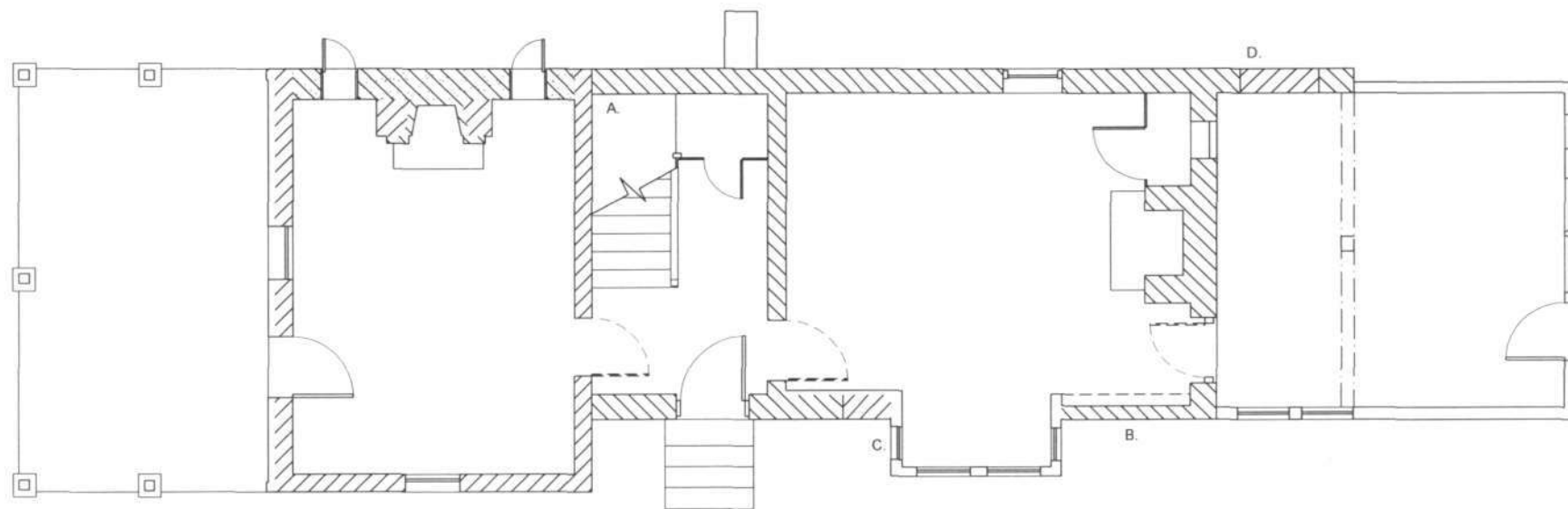
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
William E. & Helen L. Chittick (H/W)/Balto. Co.	State of MD, Dept. of Forests & Parks	11.16.1960	RHM 363-127	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1.7857 A	Begin at River Road
Stanley L. Wilen/Balto. City	William E. & Helen L. Chittick (H/W)/Howard	2.25.1948	MWB 202-527	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1.8 A	
William E. & Helen L. Chittick (H/W)/Howard	Stanley H. Wilen/Balto. City	2.25.1948	MWB 202-526	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1.8 A	
Monumental Life Ins. Co./MD Corp.	William W. Chittick/Howard	1.29.1940	BM Jr. 165-494	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1.8 A	
Milton Roberts, attorney/?	Monumental Life Ins. Co./MD Corp.	3.28.1935	BM Jr. 152-456	Deed - fee simple	\$1,500	1.8 A	Mortgage HBN 126-212 2.20.1926 to Real Estate Trustee, Inc.; later assigned to Monumental Life; ad in E. C. Times; sale 1.28.1935; mortgage for \$3,500
Jones-Boardman Corp./MD Corp.	Roscoe L. Coffin/?	8.6.1925	HBN 125-466	Deed - fee simple	\$1,500	1.8 A	(No previous reference)
Pierre A. & Madelon M. Proal (H/W)/Red Bank, NJ	James Boardman Bunch Builder Corp./MD Corp.	3.11.1919	107-1	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	Subject to Vendors Lien \$13,500 1 in Balto. Co. - 1/2 A on Patapsco Falls; 2 parcels in Howard begin at Hockley Mill Rd. Viaduct Electric Co. plant
Herbert W. Hill & wf Julia Allairs/NY City	Pierre A. Proal /Red Bank, NJ	3.3.1917	HBN 103-176	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	Also 1/2 A in Balto. Co.
Pierre A. Proal, admin. Of Arthur B. Proal, deceased	Herbert W. Hill/NY City	3.3.1917	HBN 103-173	Deed - fee simple	\$1119.88	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	Equity, P. A. Proal v. Viaduct Manufacturing Co. & Baltimore Machine Products Co. See ABP will in Howard Co. Also 1/2 A in Balto Co.

Hockley (IO-387)
5925 River Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Arthur B. Davis/Howard Alexis P. Davis/Balto. City Viaduct Electric Co.	Baltimore Machine Products Co./MD Corp.	5.12.1911	WWLC 91-146	Deed - fee simple	600 shares of Baltimore Machine Products stock	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	& 1/2 A in Balto Co. subject to mortgages to Metropolitan Savings Bank & Arthur B. Proal
H. X. Hall, Wm. H. Winkelman & Charles W. Field, receiver for Viaduct Manufacturing Co. of Balto. City	Viaduct Manufacturing Co. of Balto. City	5.23.1907	WWLC 84-46	Deed - fee simple	?	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	Baltimore City Circuit Court decree 4 April 1907, Winkelman v. Viaduct Sold 19 April 1907 to Arthur B. Davis
Augustus G. & Emma S. Davis (H/W)/ Balto. City	Viaduct Manufacturing Co. of Balto. City/MD Corp.	7.16.1883	LJW 46-281	Deed - fee simple	\$1.00	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	
Thomas W. Levering/Balto. City	Augustus G. Davis	5.7.1883	LJW 46-44	Deed - fee simple	\$20,000	A. 23-1/2 A B. 1-3/4 A	Surviving partner of firm Thomas W. Levering & Sons formed 1.26.1858 Samuel S. Levering & Peter R. Levering dec'd P/o 1 st & all of 2 nd & 3 rd parcels below
Robert Clinton Wright & wf. Anna S./Balto. City	Thomas W. Levering Samuel S. Levering Peter R. Levering/all of Balto. City, trading as Thos. W. Levering & Sons	1.26.1858	WWW 19-46	Deed - indenture	\$27,840	A. 62 A -- 1/2 A in Balto. County B. 2 + A	\$10,000 to Savings Bank of Baltimore \$4,125 to William Keller \$4,000 to John S. Wright Hockley Mill Seat p/o Fosters Ferry & Barren Hills
George Y. Worthington & wf. Elizabeth T./Howard John S. Wright & wf/ Isabella M./Balto. City	Robert Clinton Wright	1.15.1856	WHW 17-50	Deed - indenture	\$34,000	?	
George Y. Worthington & wf. Elizabeth T./Howard	John S. Wright/Balto. City	11.16.1854	WHW 15-241	Deed - indenture	\$9,500	A. 62 A -- 1/2 A in Balto. Co B. 2 + A	1/2 moiety Hockley Mill Seat
Gustav W. Lurman & wf. Frances L./Balto. City	George Y. Worthington/Howard	2.19.1852	WHW 12-7	Deed - indenture	\$15,000	A. 62 A -- 1/2 A in Balto. Co B. 2 + A	Hockley Mill Seats -- the land not conveyed by Lurman to JHB Latrobe or

Hockley (IO-387)
5925 River Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							Geo. M. Gill, 11.1.1845 JLM 6-57 & 68
William H. Marriott William H. Collins trustees/Balto. City	Gustav W. Lurman/Balto. City	10.16.1845	JLM 6-62	Deed - indenture	\$11,000	A. 62 A B. 18-1/2 A	See Chancery Ct. below p/o Fosters Ferry & Barren Hills 1
William H. Marriott David T. McKim execs. Of John McKim, Jr./Balto. City	Gustav W. Lurman/Balto. City	5.9.1845	JLM 6-66	Assign- ment Indenture	\$11,000	18-1/2 A	High Ct. of Chancery decree 1 April 1842. Marriott v. McKims public sale 10 March 1845 on rd. fr. Washington Turnpike to Moore's Mill Mortgaged to John McKim
Charles Carroll of Carrollton/AA Co. Daniel Carroll of Duddington & wf. Ann R./ Wash. DC Robert Oliver/ Balto. City	John McKim, Jr./Balto. City	8.10.1831	AA Co. WSG 16-286	Indenture	\$16,000	62 A	(No previous reference)
Charles Carroll of Carrollton/Balto. Co.	William S. Moore/Balto. City	3.17.1825	AA Co. WSG 11-82	Indenture	\$277.50	18-1/2 A	(No previous reference) 1 & 2
Susanna Johnston/Balto. City et al, heirs of Christopher Johnston, deceased	John Oliver/Balto. City	9.15.1821	AA Co. WSG 8-188	Indenture	\$4,000	62 A	1/3 interest
Jane Ayton/AA Co., widow, daughter of late Samuel Dorsey	Charles Carroll Benjamin Tasker Charles Carroll of Dan'l C. C. Barrister, & Walter & Daniel Dulany	11.19.1763	Provincial Court DD 3 - 163	Indenture	£ 225	98 A	Jane only child of Sam Dorsey, m. Richard Ayton, s/o Henry & Jane - Richard, Henry & Jane all dead
Charles, Proprietor of MD	Henry & Jane Ayton (H/W)/AA Co.	3.14.1733		Fee simple		98 A	Fosters Fancy



NOTES:

A. CELLAR STAIRS MISSING.

B. BRICK WALL REBUILT. FRAME INTERIOR WALL MISSING.

C. WINDOW OPENING INFILLED.

D. OPENING INFILLED.

HO-387 "HOCKLEY" 5925 RIVER ROAD
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - OCTOBER 2006

1/3 Hockley HO-387
Moulding Profiles

KMS
2 Nov. '06

NE Elev.
Cornice-
Exterior

2nd
Story
Passage
Chairrail

Passage SE Door Architrave

2/ Hockley HO-387
3 Moulding Profiles

KMS
2 Nov. '06

Center
Room
Cornice

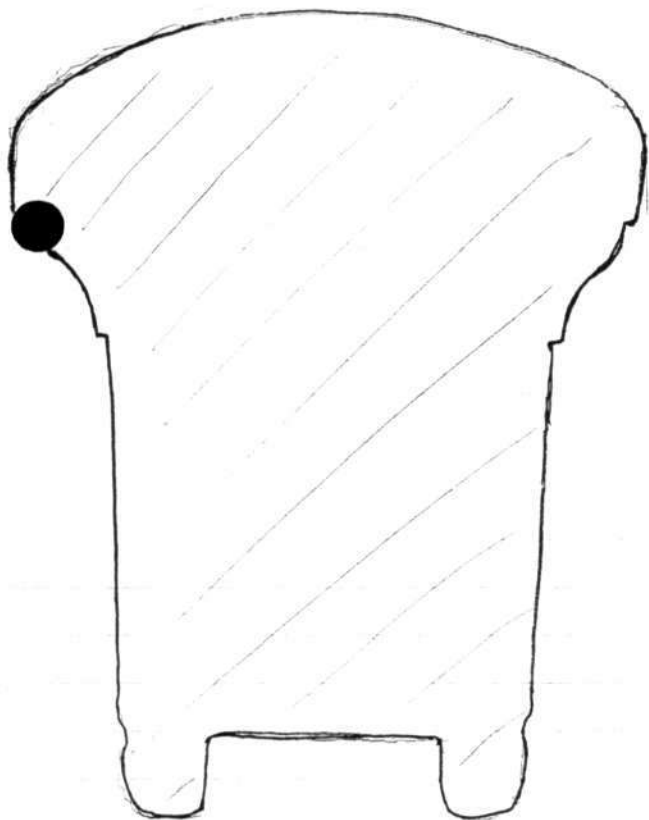
Center
Room
Fireplace
Panel
Mould

panel

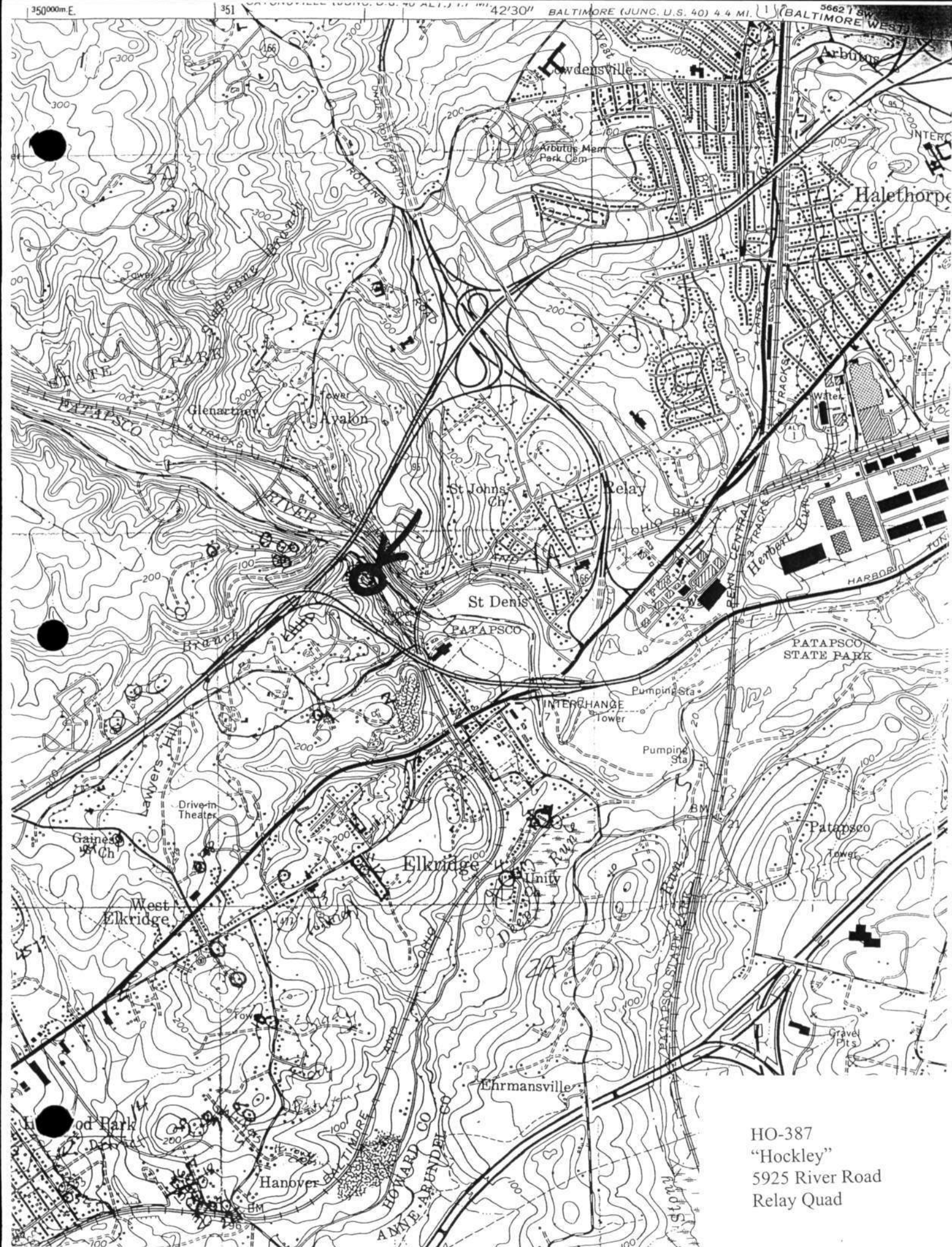
Passage NW Door
Architrave

3/3 Hockley HO-387
Moulding Profiles

KMS
2 Nov. '06



Stair Handrail



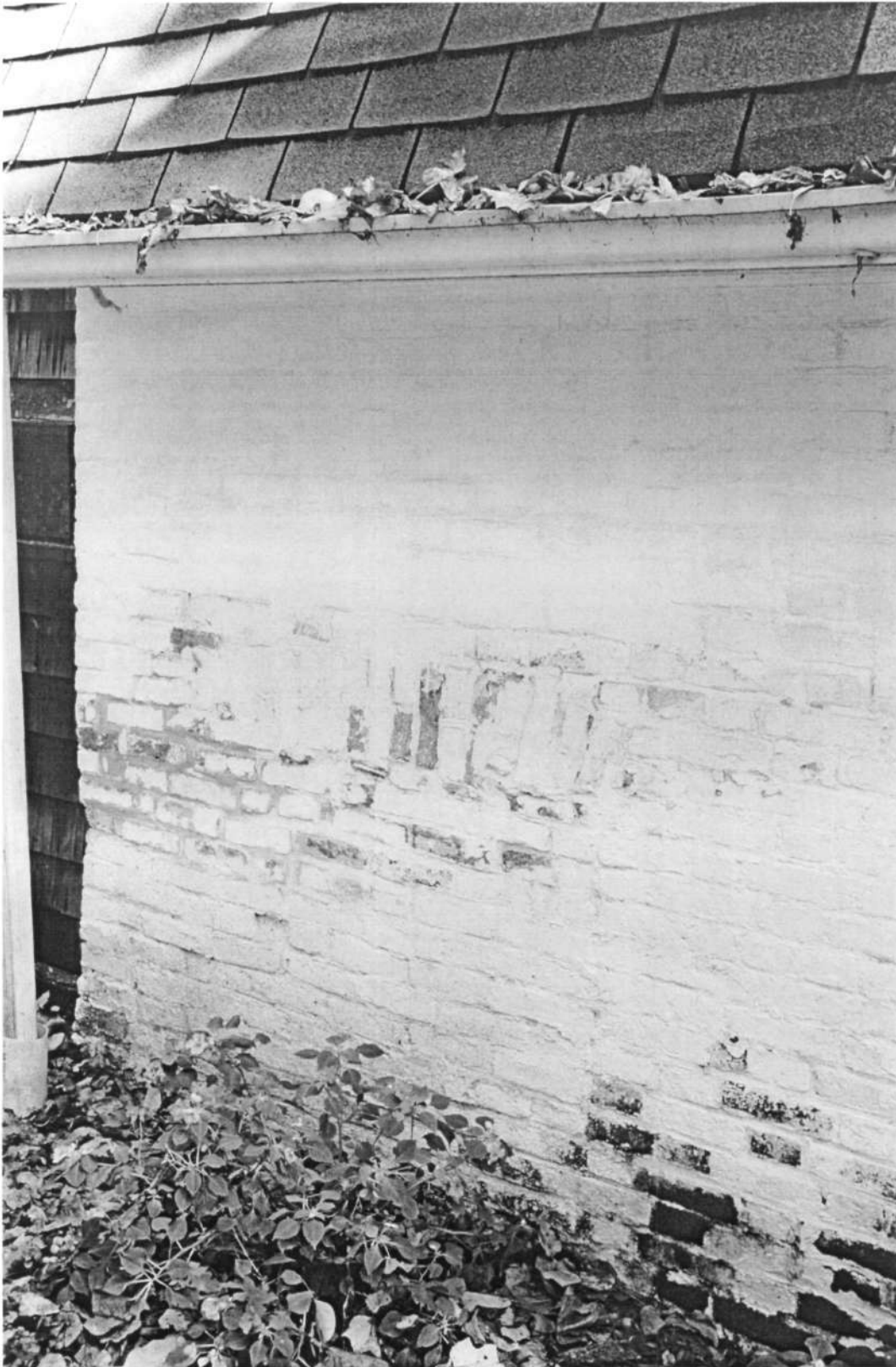
HO-387
"Hockley"
5925 River Road
Relay Quad



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Southwest & southeast elevations
Ken Short, October 2006 1/15



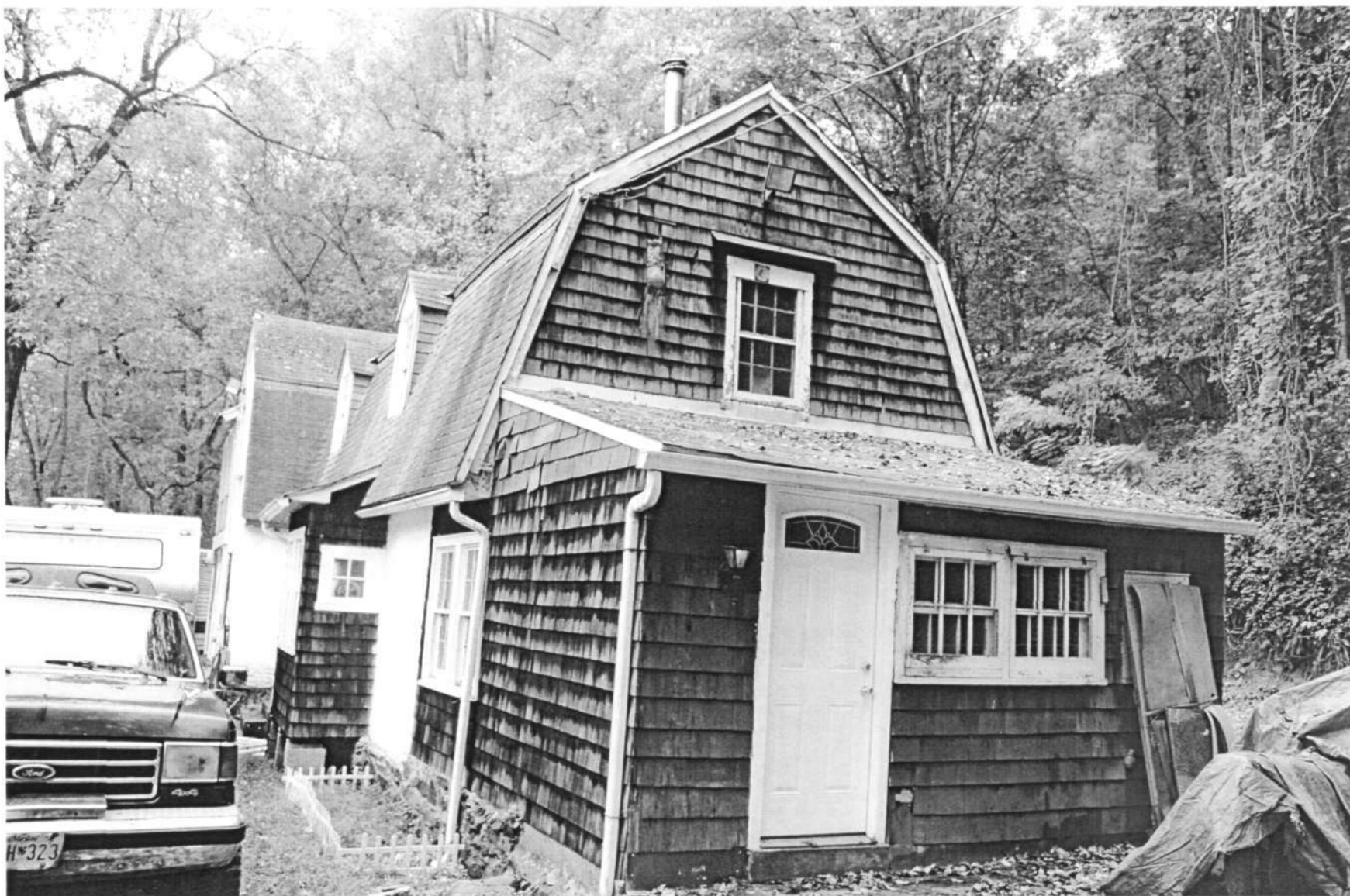
HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Southwest elev., southeast section
Ken Short, October 2006 2/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Southwest elev. detail at west corner
Ken Short, October 2006 3/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Northwest & southwest elevations
Ken Short, October 2006 4/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Northeast & northwest elevations
Ken Short, October 2006 5/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Northeast elevation of southeast section
Ken Short, October 2006 6/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Stair hall, view south
Ken Short, October 2006 7/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Stair newel
Ken Short, October 2006 8/15



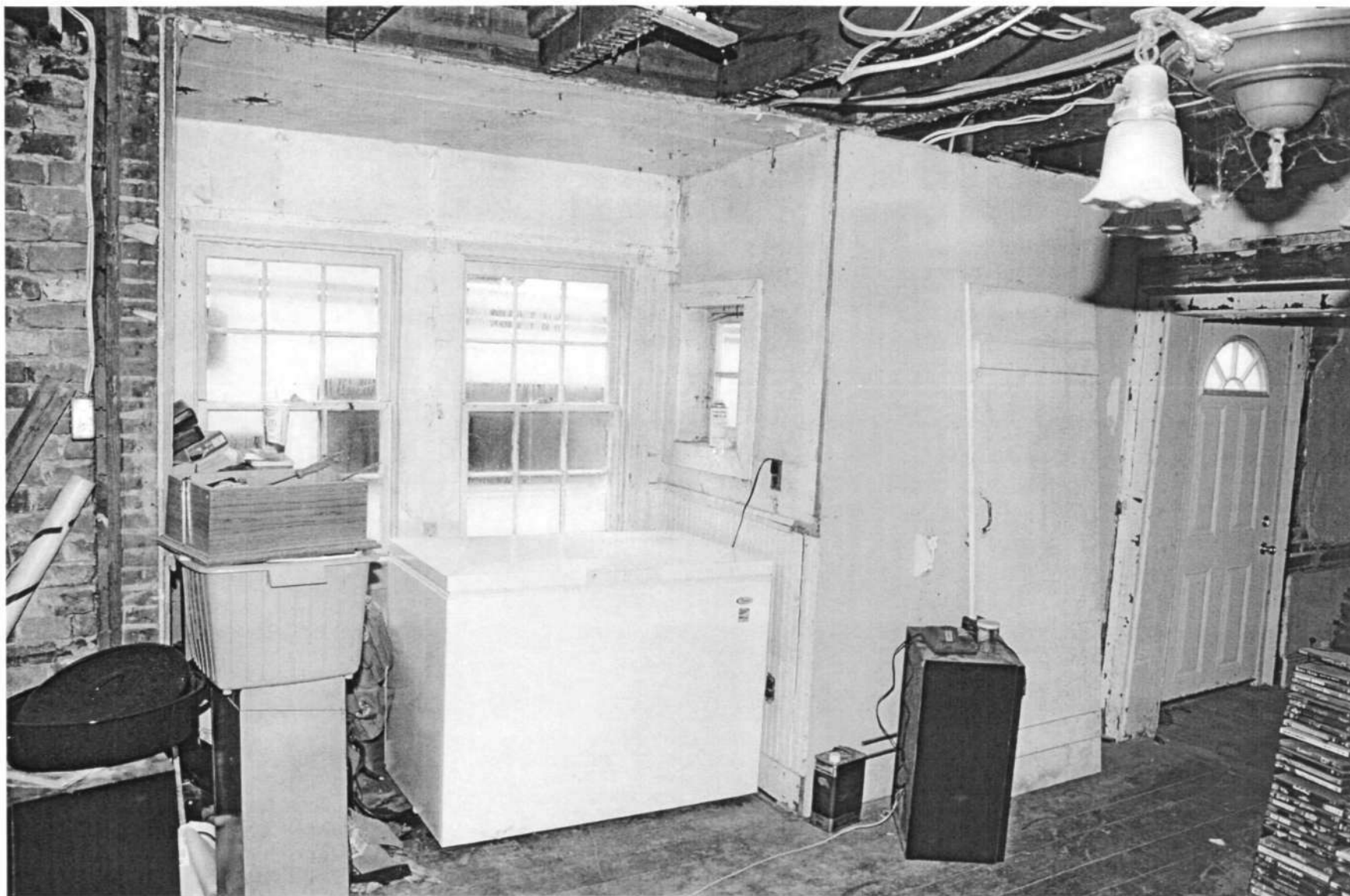
HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Stair hall, cellar door
Ken Short, October 2006 9/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Center room, view west
Ken Short, October 2006 10/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Center room, northwest fireplace wall
Ken Short, October 2006 11/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Center room, view south
Ken Short, October 2006 12/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Stair hall, second story, view south
Ken Short, October 2006 13/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Southeast chamber, view west
Ken Short, October 2006 14/15



HO-387 "Hockley" 5925 River Road Center chamber, view west
Ken Short, October 2006 15/15

HO-0387_20061019_01
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Southwest & southeast
 elevations
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 1/15

HO-0387_20061019_05
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northeast & northwest
 elevations
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 5/15

HO-0387_20061019_09
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Stair hall, cellar door
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 9/15

HO-0387_20061019_02
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Southwest elev.,
 southeast section
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 2/15

HO-0387_20061019_06
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northeast elevation of
 southeast section
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 6/15

HO-0387_20061019_10
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Center room, view west
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 10/15

HO-0387_20061019_03
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Southwest elev. detail at
 west corner
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 3/15

HO-0387_20061019_07
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Stair hall, view south
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 7/15

HO-0387_20061019_11
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Center room, northwest
 fireplace wall
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 11/15

HO-0387_20061019_04
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northwest & southwest
 elevations
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 4/15

HO-0387_20061019_08
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Stair newel
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 8/15

HO-0387_20061019_12
 "Hockley"
 5925 River Road
 Howard County, MD
 Center room, view south
 Ken Short,
 October 2006
 12/15

HO-0387_20061019_13

"Hockley"

5925 River Road

Howard County, MD

Stair hall, second story,

view south

Ken Short,

October 2006

13/15

HO-0387_20061019_14

"Hockley"

5925 River Road

Howard County, MD

Southeast chamber,

view west

Ken Short,

October 2006

14/15

HO-0387_20061019_15

"Hockley"

5925 River Road

Howard County, MD

Center chamber, view

west

Ken Short,

October 2006

15/15

HO-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole (Howard County)
Elkridge
Public

Eighteenth and Nineteenth
Centuries

The original structure of this house spanning three centuries is the ground floor living room, a two bay wide, one room deep, one or one and a half story, gabled roof (running east and west) stone structure with wide stone chimney inset into its west wall flanked by the existing square four light windows.

Very early a second floor was added in flemish bond brick, eliminating the gable roof and replacing it with the present gambrel roof (running east-west). Late in the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century a two story high gambrel roof (running north-south) flemish bond brick north wing was added, consisting of central hall and north dining room, with wide brick chimney inset into its north wall. A batten wood rectangular east entrance, surmounted by a flat arched stretcher brick lintel leads into the central hall, which holds a wide staircase featuring a fine bannister with spindles varying from those of an early hand plane simple design to those of a more elaborate 1860 vintage.

A bullet found in the frame of the dining rooms' north entrance dates from the 1860's and may have resulted from a skirmish during the Civil War in this area.

The west wall of the dining room extends northward and holds a splayed brick lintel whose previous fireplace or window has been bricked in. It is probable this was used as an outdoor kitchen.

Today extensions on the north and south have been made to accommodate a one story high, shingled, gabled roof (running north-south) kitchen and a screened in porch with second floor master bedroom respectively.

Reputed to have been owned by a sea captain who installed the fine chair rails in the dining room and bedroom of the north wing, its history is sketchy. During the nineteenth century it was owned by those residing in Baltimore and was used either as a summer home or an adjunct of the adjoining Viaduct Manufacturing Company.

Today its gambrel roof sections bespeak of an early dwelling connected with the Dorsey family of Belmont, either as a family dwelling unit or one to house a supervisor of either the Belmont property or the Hockley Grist Mill.

Located within the Patapsco State Park, it is being preserved by the State and is occupied as living quarters for the present assistant supervisor and his family.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-387
District 1

MAGI # 1403875204

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hockley-in-the-Hole

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5925 River Rd.

6th

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge, Maryland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Howard
COUNTY**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

State of Maryland, Dept. of Forests & Parks Telephone #: 747-6602

STREET & NUMBER

301 W. Preston Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21201

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records Tax Map 32, p.44

Liber #: 363

Folio #: 127

Tax Map 32, p.44

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original Hockley may well have been a one story stone cottage, built on a stone foundation, two bays deep and one room wide with wide stone chimney inset into its west wall, flanked by four light square windows. Rectangular north and south entrances are located in the east bay of their respective walls. This section now holds a first floor living room. Very early a flemish bond brick second floor gambrel roof was added which we see today on the east and west elevations.

This second floor presently holds a workroom and bath. Later a one and a half story flemish bond brick hall and dining room addition was constructed extending from a large part of the north wall of the original cottage. Its gambrel roof extends north-south and holds a gabled roof dormer window on the west and two gabled roof dormer windows on the east. Its north wall holds a wide high chimney whose first floor fireplace is surrounded by proportionally scaled rectangular paneling.

The rectangular batten wood entrance door leading into the hall is located on the east wall. It is surmounted by a flat arched stretcher brick lintel. The wide staircase features a fine bannister with spindles varying from those of an early handplane simple design to those of a more elaborate 1860 vintage.

The floors of the hall and upstairs bedrooms over the living and dining room feature wide random width floors and early chair rails.

The west elevation of the dining room extension features an interesting arched splayed brick lintel, whose door, window or outside fireplace has been bricked in. This section of the west wall extends a greater distance than the brick section of the east wall and may have been a one story high kitchen attachment.

Extending from the east wall is a two story high shingled frame addition which meets the end of the brick west wall. From this point it becomes a one story high shed roofed addition, both sections of which hold a fine kitchen with brick fireplace in the southwest corner. This frame addition was constructed in 1942.

A bullet found in the door between the kitchen and dining room dates from 1860, dating the dining room from this period. It is believed, however, that this section may date from late eighteenth to early nineteenth century or earlier.

The present occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have added a one story screened in porch on the south wall of the original stone cottage with a master bedroom above which has a second floor balcony along its east wall.

The house is in excellent condition.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
— PREHISTORIC	— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	— COMMUNITY PLANNING	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	— RELIGION	
— 1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	— CONSERVATION	— LAW	— SCIENCE	
— 1500-1599	— AGRICULTURE	— ECONOMICS	— LITERATURE	— SCULPTURE	
— 1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	— EDUCATION	— MILITARY	— SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700-1799	— ART	— ENGINEERING	— MUSIC	— THEATER	
X 1800-1899	— COMMERCE	— EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	— PHILOSOPHY	— TRANSPORTATION	
— 1900-	— COMMUNICATIONS	— INDUSTRY	— POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	— OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		— INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 18th & 19th Century BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hockley-in-the-Hole is significant both historically and architecturally.

Historically its name is derived from Hockley-in-the-Hole in Anne Arundel County which was the original survey of Edward Dorsey, the immigrant of 1650. Edward's three sons took up this early survey in Anne Arundel County in 1664, patented it and made it the seat of the Dorsey family who later settled Howard County.

Caleb Dorsey, the builder of "Belmont" in Howard County was direct descendant of Edward Dorsey. In 1738 he built Belmont on a tract of land known as Moore's Morning Choice, laid out on May 5, 1689 by Mordacai Moore, who led surveying parties into the area now known as Howard County. He built Rockburn first, adjoining Belmont, and used it as an office for his operations at the Avalon iron works which he also initiated to augment the operations of his plantation. (Avalon is located on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco River.) A grist mill named Hockley was also operated just south of Thomas Viaduct.

Hockley-in-the-Hole of Howard County is presently located in the Patapsco State Park on the west side of River Road, once known as Hockley Mill Road. It is located on a hillside above the Patapsco River and sheltered by the hill on its west elevation. It is adjacent to both the former Hockley grist mill and the Avalon iron works as well as within easy reach of Belmont and Rockburn. Very little is known of its early history. The one or one and a half story stone house which stood here, and is now incorporated into the present house probably dates back to the early days of Belmont and the mid-eighteenth century.

During the Civil War it may have been engaged in a skirmish for a bullet of that period was found in the door post of the dining room-hall north section.

By 1825 the house had been acquired by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a lawyer in Baltimore City whose home one can visit adjacent to the B&O Museum at Pratt and Baltimore Streets in Baltimore City.

The land passed quickly to John McKim (6 September 1827 - AA. WLY

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

12-614), and some twenty years later his executors William Marriott and David McKim conveyed the present lot of ground on which the house stands to Gustav W. Lurman. It then consisted of some 2 acres plus one road or thereabouts (9 May, 1845 H.C. 6-66).

During the nineteenth century the house was owned by residents of Baltimore City and may have been used as a summer home or hunting lodge.

On January 26, 1858 (WWV 19-46) a Robert Clinton of the City of Baltimore conveyed the land on "Hockley Mill Road" to Thomas W. Levering after whom the street up to Thomas Viaduct is named and now continues upstream along the Patapsco as River Road, not "Hockley Mill Road."

On May 7, 1883 Augustus Davis acquired the house, connected in some way with the Viaduct Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City which was now located on the site of the old grist mill just south of Thomas Viaduct. (LTW 46-44). The lot is again described much as it is today along with an easement to John H. B. Latrobe for the B&O Railroad, "subject to access to and use of the switch on Washington Bridge of the B&O Railroad."

At some time in its early history it was reputed to have been owned by a sea captain who was responsible for much of the interior woodwork of the early dining room wing.

In the early 20th century it was owned by Herbert and Julia Hill who sold it on March 3, 1917 (WPC 496-448) to Pierre a Proal of Red Bank, New Jersey. Acquired two years later by the Jones-Boardman Corporation (107-1), it was sold by them to Roscoe Coffin, "together with the buildings," on August 6, 1925.

During prohibition it is believed to have been used as a speakeasy. This may or may not be true but numerous beer and liquor bottles have been found adjacent to the house. Many old brown beer bottles from the American Brewery Company in Baltimore have been found as well as whiskey bottles such as 1) S. Stansbero, Importer and Wholesale Liquor Dealer on South West Corner of Pratt and Sharp Streets, Baltimore, Maryland and 2) Four Aces, American Rye Whiskey.

On January 29, 1940 the house and 1.7857 acres was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Chittick who added the present kitchen in 1942.

Some twenty years later, on November 16, 1960, the present building and its 1.7857 acres was acquired by the State of Maryland for the Patapsco State Park. It is presently used to quarter the assistant supervisor of the park, Mr. Bauer and his family (363-127).

Where the early history of the house remains in shadows, its architecture speaks clearly to us of the eighteenth century. The one or one and a half story stone house was probably here at the time of Caleb and Priscilla Dorsey and used in some way for the operation of their plantation, either as a home for one of their family or their

overseers. Sometime before the nineteenth century, the second floor was added in ballast brick (lain in flemish bond.) The hall and dining room additions (please see figure 1 and 2) existed by the Civil War for a bullet from that period was found in the dining room by Mr. & Mrs. Bauer when renovating the house. The paneling and proportions of the room would date from the early nineteenth century, a fine chair rail encircles the dining room and the bedroom above. It is believed that the wood for these chair rails came off the ships landing at Elkridge Landing. The rectangular doorways all slope, indicating age, while the staircase (please see figures 1 and 2) feature spindles of various periods; simple hand plane spindles of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and those more elaborately designed of the mid to late nineteenth century. The wide steps are worn, another indicator of age, while the paneling of the dining room fireplace is very early in design, featuring proportionally scaled paneling so often found in early homes of the eighteenth century. The floors of this room have been redone, featuring screwed and pegged flooring which in character harmonizes with the large fireplace on the north wall of this room.

Wide random width floors are also featured in the living room, dining room and hall sections of the house.

To insure the continued preservation of Hockley, it should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places and denoted in the 1977 recommendation for inclusion of the Patapsco State Park in the State Critical Areas Program.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howard County Land Records

Interview with Mrs. Bauer at Hockley January 14, 1978

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.7857 Acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 32, p.44

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records
Liber 363, folio 127.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

Maryland

STATE

COUNTY

Howard

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-387

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Foster's Fancy

AND/OR COMMON

Chittick House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5925 River Road

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge

STATE

Maryland

6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC

☐ PRIVATE

☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ COMMERCIAL

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSEUM

☐ PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Taylor Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Howard County Court House

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Ellicott City

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**

—EXCELLENT
 X GOOD
 —FAIR

—DETERIORATED
 —RUINS
 —UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
 —ALTERED

CHECK ONE

X ORIGINAL SITE
 —MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Chittick house is a brick and shingled frame structure of a completely accretive character. The house consists of several sections, from south to north: (1) a two-story frame gable roofed section with the entire first story occupied by a screened porch, the second by a bedroom with gallery porch on the east, roof ridge on the long axis; (2) a (possibly earliest) section of one story under a high gambrel, ridge perpendicular to the long axis, with a stone fireback (perhaps the remains of an entire stone wall) on the first story west wall, with Flemish bond brick above, small four-pane casement windows flanking the stone, a 1/1 sash and a six-pane casement in the second story, shingles on the east elevation with one 6/6 window in each story; (3) the entrance hall and stair section, one story with Flemish bond brick under a gambrel of like proportions to (2) but turned 90° to it; the entrance (on the east) is under a jack arch with three projected stretchers above, the door sealed; (4) the dining room section is continuous on the exterior with the hall, but the brick work is common bond, and a frame projecting bay with a double 6/6 window has been built on the east. There is a gabled dormer on the east in each of the (3) and (4) above, and one on the west in (4). (5) The gambrel extends over the kitchen, the west wall of which is continuous with that of 4, while the east wall is shingled frame; (6) the final portion is an addition to the kitchen, one story, frame with a shed roof.

The plan reflects these exterior portions on both floors. Chair rails, the stair, and dining room paneling of fruitwood are notable aspects of the interior. Several six-panel doors are still in use and retain their H-L hinges with "leathers".

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 18th and 19th century BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chittick House is built on land patented in 1649 as "Foster's Fancy", which is the source for the historical name. Sometime prior to 1825 the house was acquired by Charles Carroll of Carrolton. The land passed quickly to John McKim (6 September - AA. WLY 12-614) and some twenty years later his executors William Marriott and David McKim conveyed the present lot of ground on which the house stands to Gustav W. Lurman. It then consisted of some two acres plus one road or thereabouts (9 May, 1845 H.C. 6-66).

During the nineteenth century the house was owned by residents of Baltimore City and was probably used as a summer home or hunting lodge.

On January 26, 1858 (WWW 19-46) a Robert Clinton of the City of Baltimore conveyed the land on "Hockley Mill Road" to Thomas W. Levering after whom the road up to Thomas Viaduct is named.

On May 7, 1883 Augustus Davis acquired the house, connected in some way with the Viaduct Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City which was now located on the site of the old grist mill just south of Thomas Viaduct (LTW 46-44). The lot is again described much as it is today along with an easement to John H.B. Latrobe for the B&O Railroad, "subject to access to and use of the switch on Washington Bridge of the B&O Railroad".

At some time in its early history it was reputed to have been owned by a sea captain who was responsible for much of the interior woodwork of the early dining room wing. During Prohibition it is believed to have been a speakeasy.

Many old brown beer bottles from the American Brewery Company in Baltimore have been found near the house as well as whiskey bottles such as (1) S. Stansbero, Importer and Wholesale Liquor Dealer on South West Corner of Pratt and Sharp Streets, Baltimore, Maryland and (2) Four Aces, American Rye Whiskey.

January 29, 1940, the house a 1.7857 acres was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Chittick who added the present kitchen in 1942. Some twenty years later, on November 16, 1960, the present buinding and its 1.7857 acres was acquired by the State of Maryland for the Patapsco State Park.

(See continuation sheet #8 page 1)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

MHSI form by Cleora Barnes Thompson
 Patent Records of A.A. County, 14/5, Hall of Records, Annapolis
 Land Records of A.A. County

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Howard County Land Records
 363/127

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John D. Hnedak, Historic Sites Survey Team Captain

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

1978-79

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

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INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

CONTINUATION SHEET

Chittick House

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Where the early history of the house remains in shadows, its architecture speaks clearly to us of the eighteenth century. Sometime prior to 1800 the expansion began. The hall and dining room additions existed by the Civil War: A bullet from that period was found in the dining room by Mr. and Mrs. Bauer when renovating the house. The paneling and proportions of the room would date from the early nineteenth century, a fine chair rail encircles the dining room and the bedroom above. In the staircase are simple hand plane spindles of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and those more elaborately designed of the mid to late nineteenth century.

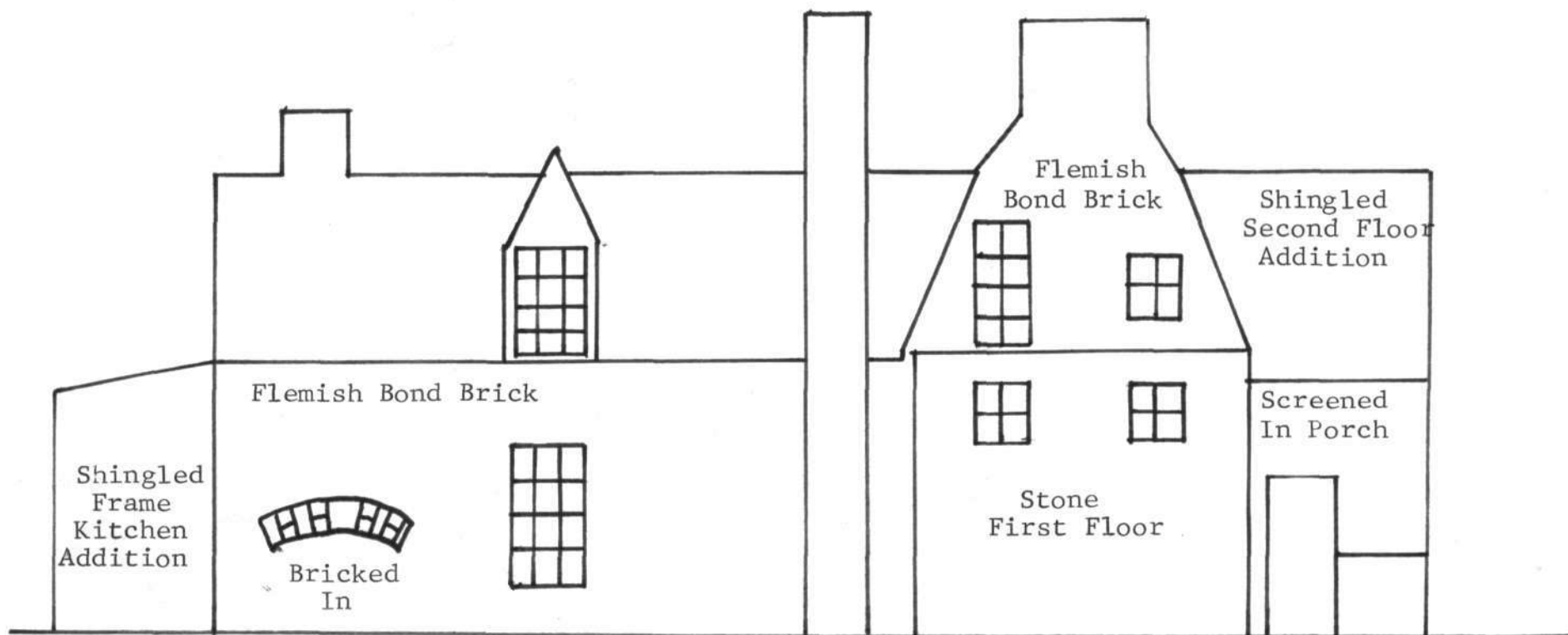


Figure 1
HO-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole
West Elevation

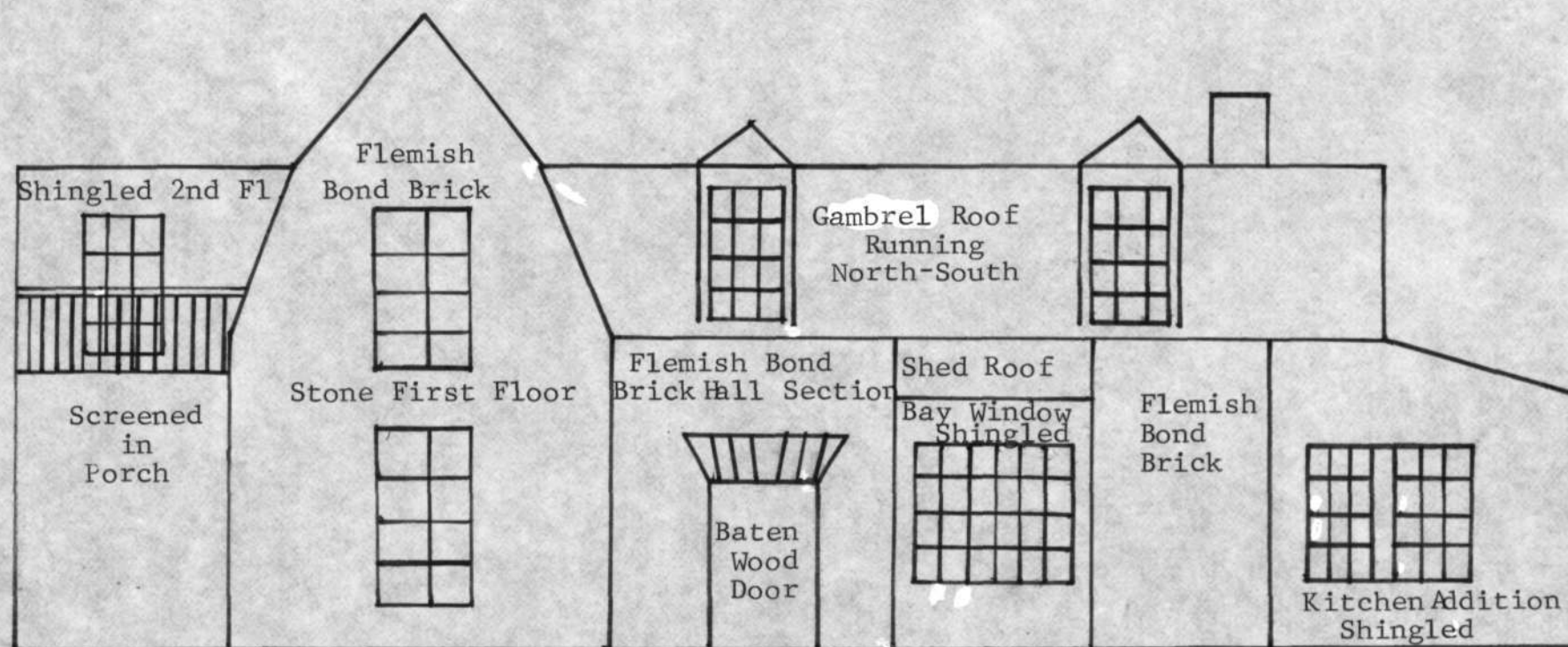


Figure 2
 HO-387
 Hockley-in-the Hole
 East Elevation

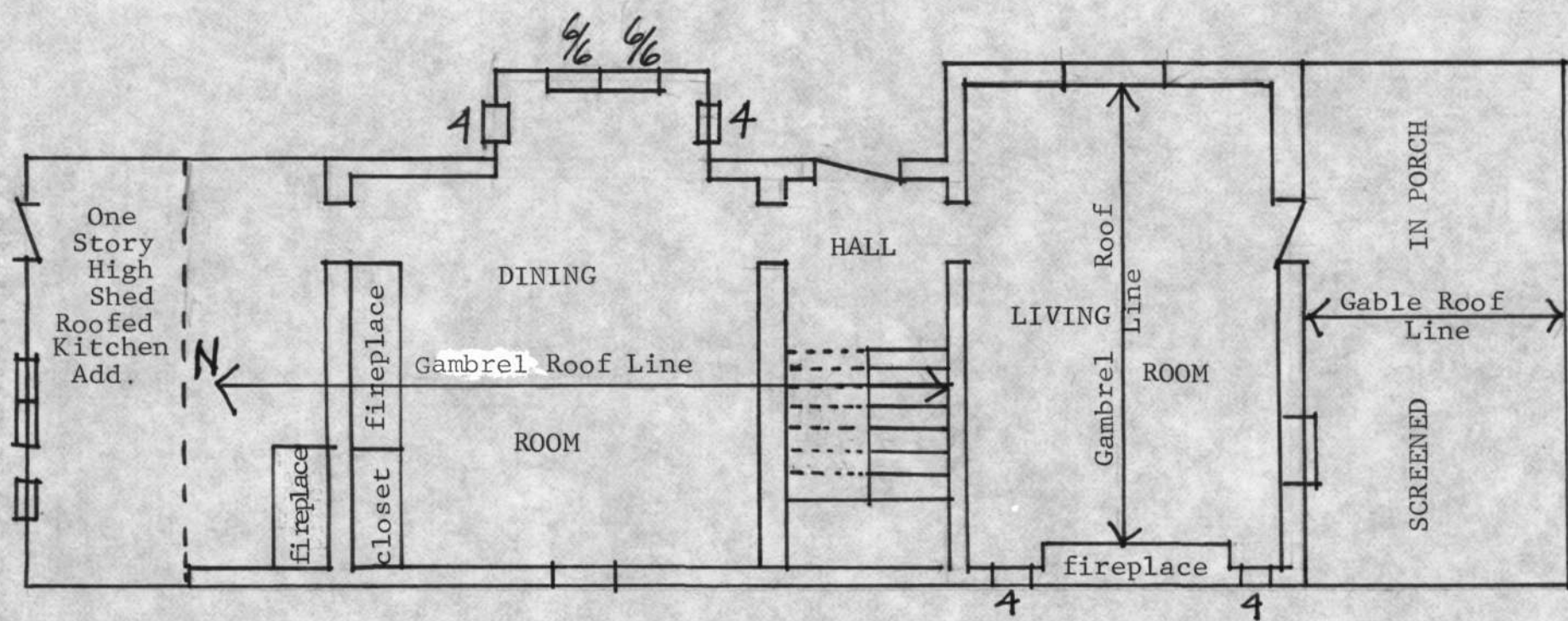


Figure 3
HO-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole
First Floor Plan

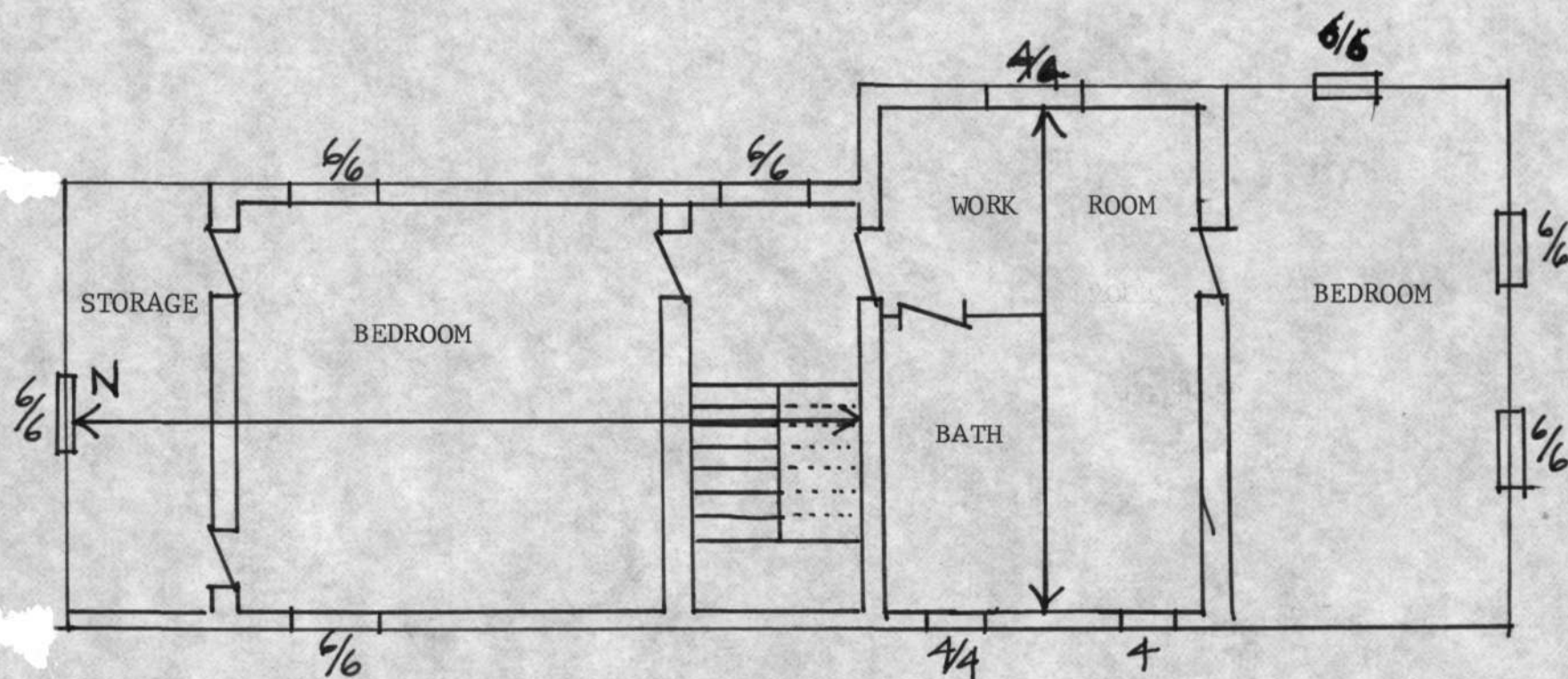
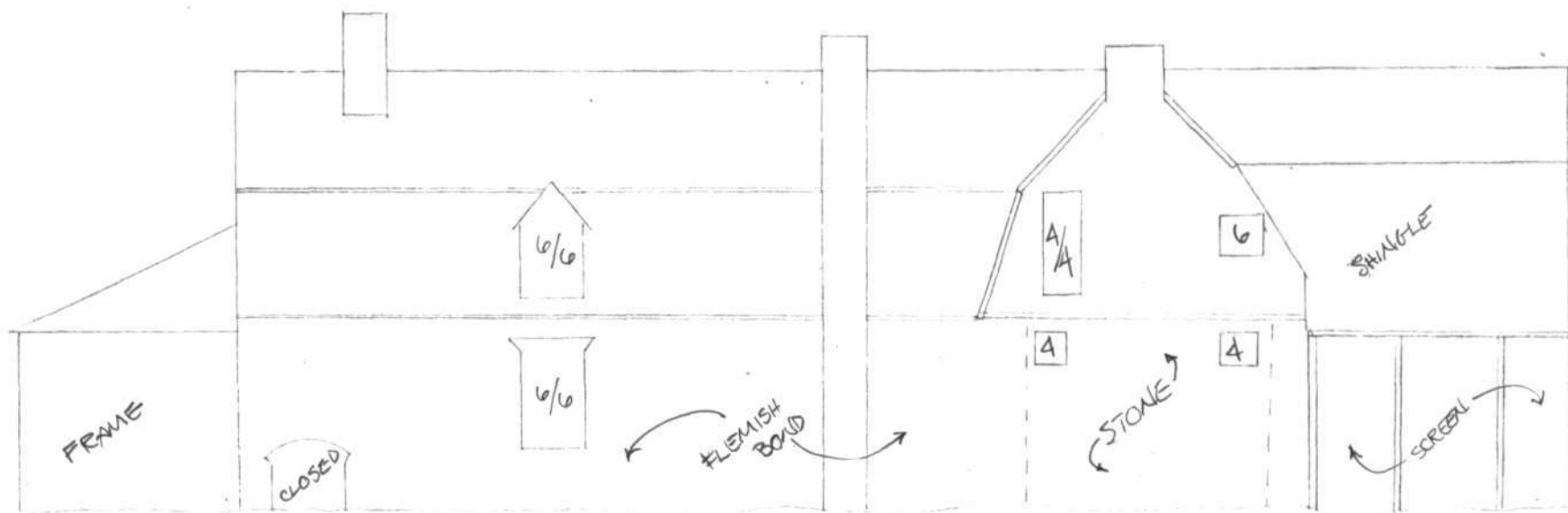


Figure 4
 HO-387
 Hockley-in-the-Hole
 Second Floor Plan

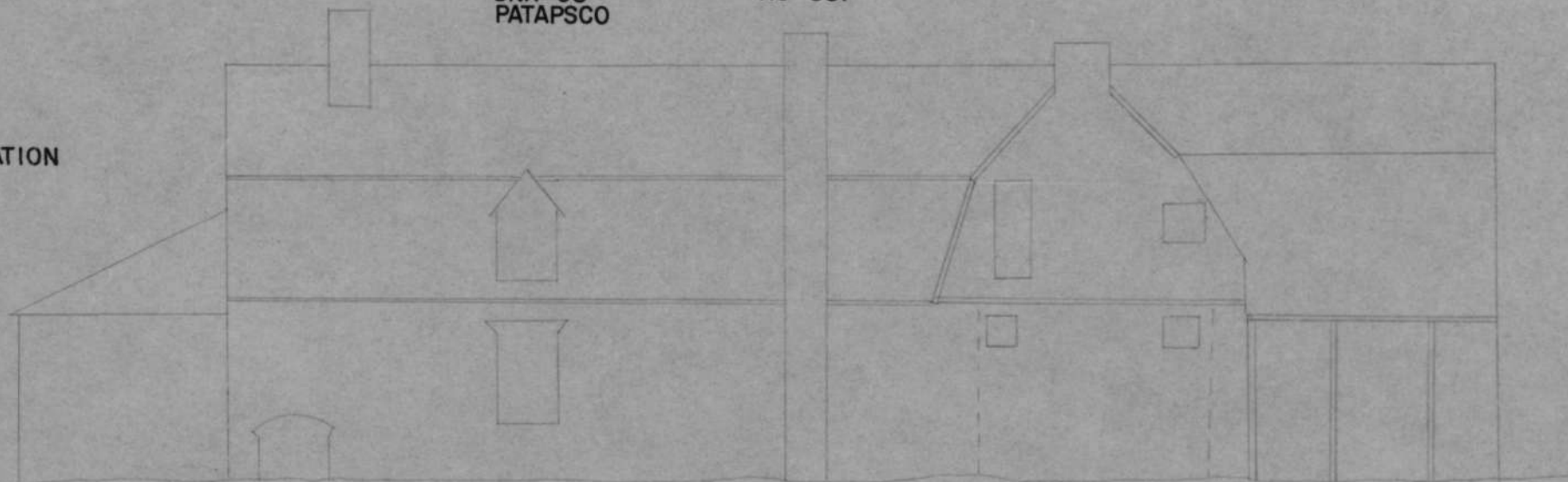


HO-387

CHITTICK HOUSE
DNR-98
PATAPSCO

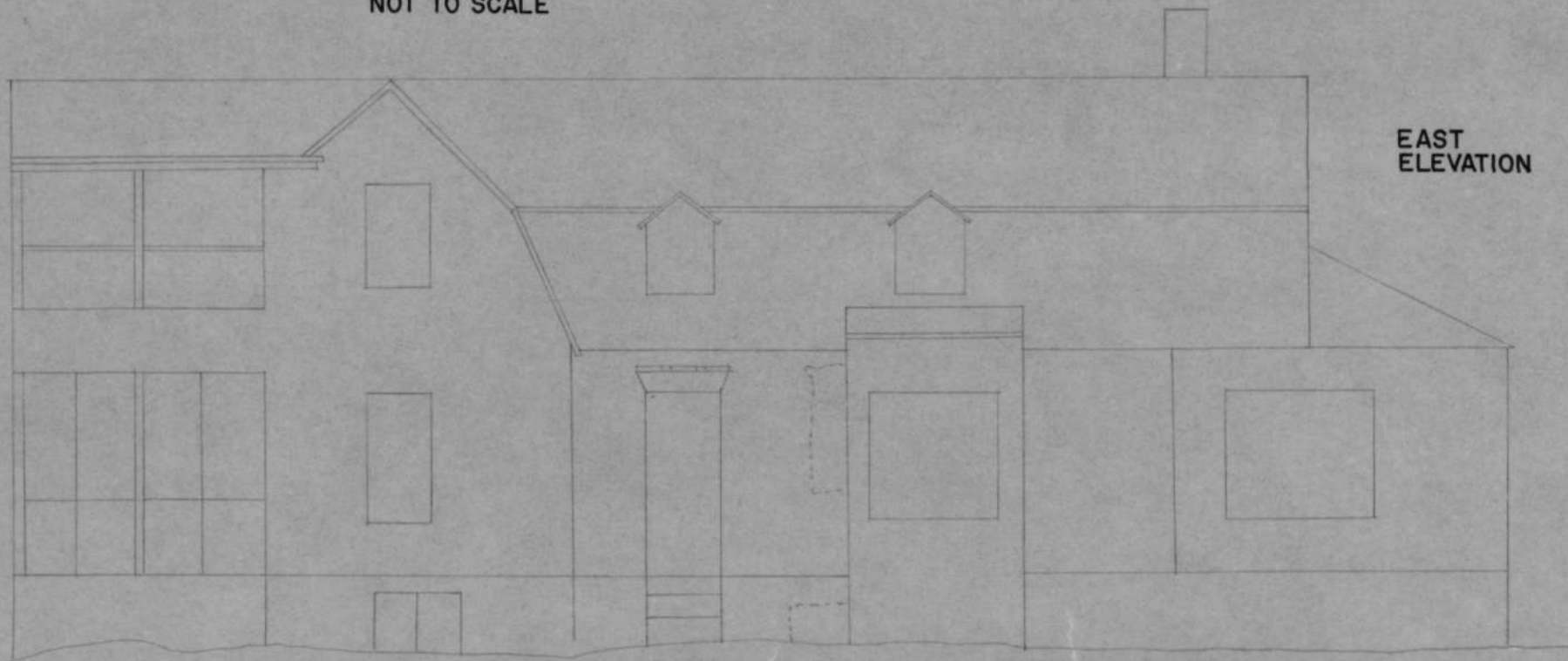
(HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE OF HOWARD COUNTY)
HO-387

WEST
ELEVATION



NOT TO SCALE

EAST
ELEVATION



Attachment 1
HO-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole
Tax Maps 32-38

Attachment 1
H0-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole
Tax Maps 32-38

52.2
4.5
37.5
4345000m N.
39°14'30"

22.5

1.5

2.5

4344

39°14'00"

52.2

4.5

37.5

39°13'30"

22.5

1.5

2.5

39°13'00"

52.2

4.5

32.5

39°12'30"

12'30"

22.5

1.5

Attachment 2
HO-387
Hockley-in-the-Hole
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Relay, Maryland Quadrangle

FLOOD

PRONE

AREA

St Denis

Relay

INTERCHANGE

Pumping Sta

Drive-in Theater

Gaines Ch

West

Elkridge

Unity

PATA
STAT

24.15
52.2
37.5



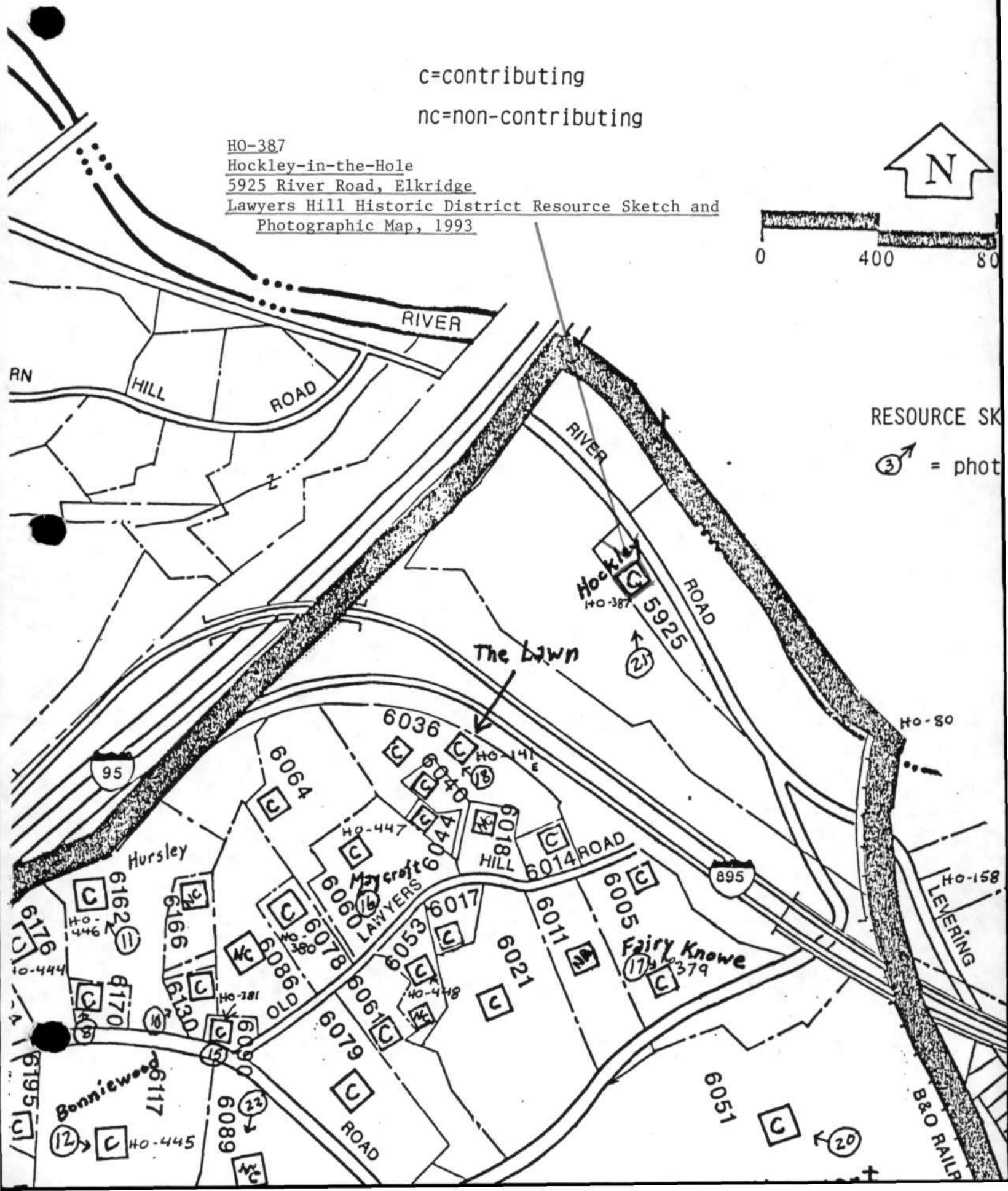
nc=non-contributing

Lawyers Hill Historic District Resource Sketch and
Photographic Map, 1993



A horizontal number line is shown with tick marks at 0, 400, and 800. The segment between 0 and 400 is shaded with a dark, textured pattern.

③ = phot



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY





1978

FEB 1978

FEB 1978

HO-387

HOCKEY-IN-THE-HOLE

(HOWARD CTY)

~~SOUTH~~ ELEVATION

CB THOMPSON, AIP



FEB 1978

FEB 1978

HO-387

HOCKEY-IN-THE
HOLE (HOWARD CT)
EAST ELEVATION

CBTHOMPSON, AIP



HO-387

Hockley-In-The-Hole

(Chittick House, Patapsco State Park #98)

North Elevation

IDH 6/78



HO-387

Hockley - In The Hole

(Chittick House, Patapsco State Park #98)

North Elevation

JDH 6/78



HO-387

Hockley-In-The-Hole

(Chittick House, Patapsco State Park #98)

South Elevation

IDH 6/78